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Stewart B. McKinney

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Memorial Services

Held in the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, together with tributes presented in eulogy of

Stewart B. McKinney

Late a Representative from Connecticut

One Hundredth Congress
First Session

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Biography

STEWART BRETT MCKINNEY, Congressman from Connecticut's fourth district, was born in Pittsburgh, PA, January 30, 1931. He moved to Fairfield, CT as a child and made that community his home until moving to Westport, CT in 1982. He was a resident of Green Farms, CT until his death in Washington, DC on May 7, 1987.

He attended Fairfield Public Schools and Kent School. He attended Princeton University, and was a graduate of Yale University, B.A., in American History, in 1958. A veteran of the U.S. Air Force, Mr. MCKINNEY was honorably discharged in 1955 with the rank of sergeant. In 1953, he was one of 40 officers and enlisted men selected to attend the Dwight D. Eisenhower Citizen's Training Program at Columbia University.

Prior to his election to the Congress, Mr. MCKINNEY was president of CMF Tires Inc. He also owned Lantern Point Real Estate Development and Corcoran Associates.

Before his election to the Congress, Mr. MCKINNEY served as a State representative in Connecticut's General Assembly, 1966–70. He was minority leader of the State House of Representatives, 1969–70. Mr. MCKINNEY was elected as a Republican to the 92d Congress, on November 3, 1970, gaining 56 percent of the vote. He was re-elected in 1972 with 63 percent, in 1974 with 53 percent, in 1976 with 61 percent, in 1978 with 58 percent, in 1980 with 63 percent, in 1982 with 57 percent, in 1984 with 70 percent, and in 1986 with 53 percent.

In the 100th Congress, Mr. MCKINNEY was a member of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, the Small Business Committee and the District of Columbia Committee. He served as the ranking minority member of the Housing and Community Development subcommittee of the Banking Committee, and also served on both the Economic Stabilization and the Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance subcommittees. On the Small Business Committee, he sat on the Subcommittee on General Oversight and the Economy. He was the senior Republican on the District of Columbia Committee, and his subcommittee assign-

ments were Fiscal Affairs and Health, and Government Operations and Metropolitan Affairs.

Mr. McKinney was elected by his colleagues to the Steering Committee of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition and he served as co-chairman of the Coalition's Budget Task Force. He also was a member of the New England Congressional Caucus, the House Liability Task Force, and was a founder of The 92 Group, in which he was active in forging budget compromises by the Congress. During earlier Congresses, he was appointed by the Speaker of the House to serve on the House Select Committee on Assassinations, the Congressional Board of Visitors to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy and the Temporary Commission on Financial Oversight of the District of Columbia.

As a Member of Congress, Mr. McKinney focused his efforts on issues concerning energy, housing and the cities. The Solar Energy Bank, low-income weatherization program, synthetic fuels bill and continuing restrictions on the export of Alaskan oil were all authored or co-authored by him; also, he successfully sued the administration when it failed to implement the Solar Bank. A recognized expert on Federal housing law and a respected spokesman for urban affairs, Mr. McKinney successfully amended both the National Housing Act and the Community Development Act to better target Federal urban aid to smaller cities. He initiated legislation creating the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to assist low- and moderate-income persons with housing modernization. As senior Republican on the Housing subcommittee, he was one of two engineers of the first omnibus housing package to pass Congress since 1980. Representing his congressional district, Mr. McKinney convinced the Department of Housing and Urban Development to take the unprecedented action of hiring private management for the troubled public housing authority in Bridgeport, CT, an effort now considered a national test case for reforming public housing developments.

Mr. McKinney guided bills through the House granting loans and loan guarantees to New York City and Chrysler Corporation when both faced bankruptcy, and he played a key role in winning congressional approval for extending the International Monetary Fund. He also authored the law to permit the abandoned sons and daughters of U.S. servicemen in Vietnam, Korea, Laos, and Cambodia to immigrate easily to the United States. In the 98th Congress, Mr. McKinney won passage of his bill creating the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge out of critical wetlands which were threatened by hous-

ing developers. The Congress passed a bill offered by Mr. McKinney banning the use of polygraphs by private business, establishing a pollution management program for Long Island Sound. He introduced legislation to prevent States from dumping mentally ill persons on city streets, to increase the safety of U.S. air travelers, to provide for an additional Federal judgeship for Connecticut, and to legalize the prescription of marijuana for glaucoma victims and cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Mr. McKinney was married to the former Lucie Cunningham; he is survived by her and their five children—Stewart Jr., Lucie McKinney, Jean McKinney, Elizabeth McKinney Gaeta, and John.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FOR

STEWART B. McKINNEY

Proceedings in the House

THURSDAY, *May 7, 1987.*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 161) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 161

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY, a Representative from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That a committee of such Members of the House as the Speaker may designate, together with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, this is a body that often breaks down into partisan battle. It is a body that oftentimes we move at such a rapid pace that we do not adequately spend time with our friends. That was not the case with STEWART MCKINNEY.

For most of us in the Connecticut delegation, a small delegation, STEWART was a friend, a friend that we worked closely with on most issues, but more than that, a friend personally. There was a bond between all of us and STEWART that does not often occur in the speedy life that we live, and it is with great sorrow and concern for his family that we are here this evening to say that STEWART is someone we loved, someone we respected, and someone that we will all surely miss.

This is a friendship that we will all treasure with its memories; and while there is great pain, I think for all of us here tonight, his memory will give us strength, his accomplishments for his people in Connecticut and across the Nation, that even

in his hours of illness, he stood out there on the night-long watch for the homeless, that his care and concern for others was greater often than his care even for himself.

We will always remember and admire his accomplishments here in this Chamber.

Mr. WRIGHT. I join with my colleague from Connecticut and with other Members of the House in our thoughts which go to the memory of STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

He was in every sense a dedicated, earnest, committed American. STEWART MCKINNEY was not partisan in his nature. He was not harsh in his attitude toward anyone. He was deeply devoted to this country.

I worked with STEWART MCKINNEY in the development of legislation several years ago aimed at trying to render this Nation of ours less dependent upon foreign sources for our energy. I have never known a more dedicated Member. Never in my experience of more than 30 years have I had the opportunity to work with anybody who was more fundamentally and sincerely committed to the earnest goal of serving the country.

He seemed to embody those characteristics of forbearance, of understanding, according to other people, the assumption of sincerity that he would want them to accord to him.

He was not motivated in that struggle or any other battles that he has waged for the homeless, for others in our society, by parochial concerns. He did not seem to be motivated at all by political considerations.

Rather, the motivation of STEWART MCKINNEY and his service here in the House was that of an American who wanted to leave the country a little better than it was.

We have watched him as the debilitating disease that afflicted him wasted his energies and his strength away these last months and yet we have seen him behave with great dignity and with great respect for his fellow man, his colleagues and for this Chamber. And I know that all of us do join in the deep sense of loss which we feel on the death of STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, this is a very sad night for this body, for this Nation, and particularly for the State of Connecticut. STEWART MCKINNEY served this Nation long and well. He served his State long and well. We are going to miss him a great deal.

I join with everybody in this body to extend my sympathy and my prayers to his beloved wife, Lucy, and to his five children.

I know how very much STEWART loved them and how much they are going to miss him. I can only hope that Lucy and his children get some small comfort out of the fact that we are going to miss him very much and he is going to be remembered in this body fondly and forever.

I have known STEW a long, long time. STEW and my husband served in the house of representatives in Connecticut together. They had been good friends for many, many years.

This last illness that STEW had was not his first. STEW had a bad heart condition; he had a serious operation. But that never kept STEW down.

As soon as it was time for him to go back and do his duty, do what he was elected to do, to represent his constituents, he was right back, in fact, some of us thought too soon. But you could not keep STEW MCKINNEY down.

STEW had a marvelous way of cutting through things, telling what he felt and what he valued, exactly as it was. STEW, a graduate of Yale University, a marvelously intellectual person, had that ability to look at people in the streets of Bridgeport, the county of Fairfield, and talk to them one-on-one, and understand exactly how they felt about their country, about their State.

We have been very, very fortunate to have had STEW MCKINNEY in this body, and I have to tell you something, all of you, STEW could have had the nomination for the U.S. Senate from the State of Connecticut, he could have had the Republican nomination, many times, to run for Governor of the State of Connecticut. STEW loved the U.S. Congress so much that he did not want to serve any place else but right here.

Now we who really were very proud and feel so strongly about saying how lucky we were to have STEW as our friend, STEWART MCKINNEY, we are going to miss you very, very much.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the passing of our friend and colleague, STEW MCKINNEY.

It was only a few short weeks that he was at this podium in this well advocating passage of legislation to help the homeless. He was always a strong voice here for people who needed government. He believed that government had a responsibility to help the people who needed help. And he would be here at this podium—and we have all seen him—passionate, strong, articulate, determined. And if he believed he was morally

right, he was here; if he was the only vote for his position even.

He took stands that were politically disasterous for a Republican in Connecticut; he took stands that were politically disasterous for a Congressman of any party here on the floor.

If he believed it, he stood up for it. And I know that that legacy has meant a lot to us. It will serve his children better than money he could have bequeathed them and Lucy, with us, is proud of the contributions that STEWART made here year after year.

He knew that urban America, that his beloved city of Bridgeport, and other tough cities of America and Connecticut represented the human rights challenge that America faces, represented the economic challenge that we face, the housing challenge which embodied the discrimination, bitterness, disappointment, and that indeed, government and people could change all that if we only cared enough, were strong enough, passionate enough and dedicated enough.

We will miss him. He leaves us with a memory, but with a responsibility.

I thank my colleagues for being with us.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to speak at such a sad moment. STEWART MCKINNEY was a good friend to so many of us and a colleague that we so respected whether we agreed or disagreed on a particular issue. He was partisan in the right sense of the word; he was partisan on behalf of what he cared about and what he believed in. He was no partisan over labels, whether they be party labels or others.

I first met him when I was lobbying him before I came to this body and he was always fun to advocate with and to talk with, from outside the body.

He was wonderful to be a colleague of here.

His compassion, his commitment, his fairness, and all that.

We served together on the Housing Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, a place in which he invested so much of himself, fighting for what I think we all believe in, that the people of this Nation deserve to be housed, every one of them. He believed that. He was willing to do what it took to try to make that a reality and to fight whatever forces were arrayed against that.

He often said one of his proudest achievements was the Connecticut Coastal Wildlife Refuge, which was created over the last few years due most importantly to his leadership and his commitment.

He said there are few things you can do in political life that last very long. But here we have preserved on the congested coast of Connecticut some land that will be forever wild, forever preserved in its natural state for all that offers us environmentally in our human and recreational activities. He was so proud of that, he made it happen. We were all so proud to be there with him.

Lines of districts did not decide what STEWART would work on. He worked on that, it affected all of Connecticut. He was proud of his work on the Chrysler rescue package; working for the city of New York when it had a debt crisis. He did the same thing in New Haven for a company that was in trouble, helping me to find a way to assist that company. He would help wherever he could make that kind of a difference. He was a proud son of Yale University and always supported it and worked for its betterment. Yale has lost, along with us, a great friend.

I join all my colleagues in extending to Lucy, his dear wife and a wonderful person, and his children my feeling of sadness and compassion for their situation, and hope that they will have the strength to carry on.

STEWART would want them to do so in the proud way that he served here.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, a lot will be said about STEWART MCKINNEY over the years, about all the great accomplishments that he has gone through both in the State legislature and certainly here in the House. But I look at STEWART MCKINNEY as a teacher. I say that as one of the newer Members of the delegation and one of the newer Members of the Congress.

STEWART, I think, was a teacher to all of us. He taught us about integrity, he taught us about independence. He taught us about compassion and most importantly he taught us about friendship.

We all have such busy lives and sometimes we do not have time for each other, and we do not have time for our familes.

When I was first elected 2 years ago there was one person, the day after the election, who called me, not just to congratulate me, as many people did. STEWART MCKINNEY called me up and he said:

Listen, it is not easy coming into the Congress as a freshman. I had it easy when I came in because Lowell Weicker was elected Senator and I walked in and sat down at his desk and took over the job. It is not going to be easy when you get here. It is not going to be easy to put a staff together.

It is not going to be easy to understand the process. It is not going to be easy to understand where your office is and all the other technical aspects.

STEW then, at that time, not only offered his friendship and support, but literally turned his entire office and staff over to me. He is the type of person who was not concerned about political motivations.

As the rest of my colleagues have said, he took very brave and bold political stands, but he also, I think if you look back over the last 18 years that many of you have known him, has touched all of you in some special way.

STEW always taught me a few lessons about how to deal with people. He was loved in his district and loved in the State by Republicans and Democrats and Independents. It did not really matter much.

Another thing that STEW taught me was that titles are not important. As a matter of fact, I do not think anybody ever called him "Congressman MCKINNEY." He quickly, quickly corrected people, whether they were staff or whether they were friends or lobbyists or whoever they were and said, "No, please call me STEW."

In Connecticut, in his district, he is known as STEW, not Congressman MCKINNEY. I think that says a lot for the way he deals with people, the one-to-one basis, the friendship that he extends to so many of us and has extended to so many of us over the years.

He will be missed. He will be missed by all of us in the delegation. He will be missed by the thousands and thousands of people who have been served and helped in all the years of public service.

Our thoughts and our prayers are with Lucy and all of his fine, fine children.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, may I first express my appreciation to the distinguished Speaker for announcing that after these proceedings are concluded, that the House will adjourn out of respect to our dear friend, STEW MCKINNEY, who passed away this afternoon.

We are going to suffer in this House a great loss, both professionally and from a friendship point of view.

Those good things that have been said about his stewardship from the Connecticut delegation speaks to how well he was thought of in his home State, in his district and, of course, here in this House of Representatives, where I have had the privilege of getting to know someone whom I might have otherwise never have known but for the fact that we serve in this

body. STEW MCKINNEY was one of those very beautiful persons to get to know.

From a professional point of view, serving on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Committee on the District of Columbia, several of those chores not exactly the most desirable on which to serve from time to time, but I have observed STEW on the floor of this House managing a piece of legislation from this very table and doing just a superlative, exemplary job, one that we could all look to and say, "Now, there is a fellow who really knows his business and his subject matter well."

He did his homework. When he was called upon to manage a bill, he did his homework and did a very professional job.

In a more personal way, STEW and I, and John Rowland just made mention to the fact that he preferred to be called STEW, we lived quite close together, as a matter of fact, in the neighborhood here on Capitol Hill. We used to take our laundry to the laundry together on occasion and kibitz on the neighborhood.

STEW was a builder and he enjoyed construction business and building things in the neighborhood. He took an active role.

There have just been so many occasions when I would just have to turn to STEW—I am reminded particularly when he had his operation for the bypass and the times that he was required to maybe recline in the cloakroom—I would have to admonish him, "STEW, you are just barely back on your feet, you had better not overstep the rules that the doctors prescribed for you. You have to take it easy."

To think that it is quite likely, as apparently the doctors have indicated to us, that those numbers of blood transfusions that our dear friend, STEW, was required to take during the course of those serious operations have led, undoubtedly, to his death this afternoon.

I guess there is also another lesson in that for those of us who have to deal, and will have to deal probably on a continuing and accelerated basis, with that very critical subject matter.

I have lost a very dear friend in this House. I know Members on the other side fully recognize how there really was no center aisle as far as STEW MCKINNEY was concerned.

I just want to extend my profound sympathy to Lucy and those five children for the tremendous loss that they have suffered.

There is one other area that I remember STEW and I used to kibitz about because we both served in the enlisted ranks

during our period in the service. STEW was an Air Force sergeant during the Korean war. My service happened to be during World War II, but it does again address itself to the kind of individual that STEW MCKINNEY was, dedicated to his country, to great public service, and we are certainly going to miss him around here.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been advised by the Sergeant at Arms that while there is no time yet for services for our friend, STEWART MCKINNEY, and our colleague, that if you call the Sergeant at Arms' Office and leave your names, you will all be notified of the appropriate time and services that will occur.

Mr. AUCOIN. Mr. Speaker, I am not very good at saying things like this on occasions of this kind, but I respected and loved STEW MCKINNEY so much, I just want to add a few thoughts to the many eloquent words that his friends and colleagues have already stated.

STEW MCKINNEY was the first friend I met on the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, when I came here 13 years ago. It was interesting to me, I think prophetic, that that friendship was across the aisle. I was down on the lower tier, as all freshmen Democrats are on all committees; STEW was on the upper tier across the aisle on the Republican side, and I think it was some issue that I had raised that he felt I took a bath on it; I think I lost dramatically, and noticing the loneliness of that position, STEW came over to me and befriended me and told me at that time, whether or not that particular amendment was—it is long since forgotten—was meritorious or not, it is something that I cannot recall, but he told me, "You know, being lonely in defeat is not without its virtue there, young man, and you should not forget that."

As I watched STEW MCKINNEY fight the lonely fights that he had fought in subsequent years, based on principle always, I realized how absolutely genuine his remarks were when he made them to me.

The friendship that we built and developed over the years is a friendship that I cannot forget. I think his loss is not only my loss, and a loss to his delegation, but it is really a loss to this institution.

As I think of words to describe STEW MCKINNEY, the first word that occurs to me is heart. This guy had a heart. He was a man who was given many things, and he really believed and acted on the principle that if you are blessed with many gifts that you give back a great deal to society.

His whole life, I think, is a demonstration of that belief.

The other word that occurs to me as I think about STEW MCKINNEY—and I was shocked to hear about his death today—is "bigness." I think all the thoughtful Members of the House, whether on that side of the aisle or this side of the aisle, will agree with me as we reflect on some of the issues and fights we have had over the last few years, that the fights tend to take on dimensions and overtones that bring out the smallness in us. STEW MCKINNEY was not that way. He always reached for something bigger. He always tried to reach that higher level of statecraft, that larger question, that larger plane, and he wanted the debates to be fought out on that basis. The example of the public life and the private life he has given to each and every one of us is a tremendous example. We do have our fights. We are going to have more of them, but they should not be on small and petty fringes; they should be on the larger questions, the kinds of questions and the kinds of dimensions that STEW MCKINNEY always reached for.

I miss this man. I miss him already. I am going to miss him for the remaining days I serve here, and I know I speak for many Members of this House in expressing that view.

So I join in sending condolences to his family whom I have not met and to the many constituents whom he served so well.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Connecticut for taking this time and letting this gentleman from Oregon express the gratitude and the sense of celebration I had in even knowing STEW MCKINNEY, much less working with him.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I stand here speaking as a friend and colleague of STEW MCKINNEY and one who served with him on the Banking Committee.

I guess what comes to my mind on this occasion is that STEW MCKINNEY was a breath of fresh air in this House. Whether you agreed with him or you disagreed with him, you always knew where STEW MCKINNEY stood, and I think we will all agree in our heart of hearts that that is a rare quality in the public arena today. You always knew where he stood because he had personal honesty and intellectual honesty.

I refer to the fact that I have served for 6 years now, going on 7 years, with STEW on the Banking Committee, and I have got to tell you that it is an education serving on that committee with STEW. STEW had complete command of his subject matter, whether he was dealing with the HUD bureaucracy—his favorite committee, of course, was Housing—or whether it was the big money-center banks or Paul Volcker at the Fed,

STEW knew the issue. He did not address himself to pomposity. He reduced every issue to its essence, did away with the verbiage, spoke plain English, and got right to the point, which is a rare quality, one that I would hope to aspire to.

Finally, I would have to say, in deference to his family, that they must know that we have lost a great friend here, but more than that, the American people have lost a great fighter for justice, a great fighter for humanity, and we have lost a superior intellect in this House.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I learned of STEW MCKINNEY's death this afternoon from a police officer who works the corner door of the Cannon Building that I enter and exit from each day, and he did not know that I knew STEW or that I had any association with him.

Unlike many who have spoken here today, I have not served on a committee with STEW, we are not a member of the same political party, and I had no social occasion to be with him. My knowledge of STEW MCKINNEY centered around the fact that he and I shared the same part of the parking garage in the Cannon Building, and our only association was as we would come and go each day, sometimes at the same time, and we would exchange conversations about various topics that were of mutual interest to us.

We talked about automobiles a lot. He liked convertibles, I liked convertibles. He liked old cars, I liked new cars. So we talked about automobiles. I know how to fix a car. He does too. I think he was in the automobile business at one time. I am a country boy from Arkansas, and you know how to fix cars when you are from the country. So we did exchange conversations about automobiles.

But somehow the subject of automobiles carried with it the undertones of principle, and while we never discussed issues as such, he and I agreed on many things, and we would always conclude our conversation with some relevant comment that either collectively supported or collectively opposed some issue of the day. And I want to say that my observation about STEW is that he was a person of deep commitment and a person who had the courage of his commitments. I deeply respect anyone who has the courage of his commitments or of her commitments, as the case may be. No matter what those commitments may be, whether I agree with them or disagree with them, I respect that quality in a person.

I respected STEW MCKINNEY, I loved him, and I will miss him. My sympathies go out to the members of his family who I know will miss him greatly during the days and years ahead.

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, many of the words that have been said here by my colleagues were words spoken in a very eloquent way so that I wish I had said many of them.

I, of course, like you, was very deeply saddened to learn of the death of our friend and our colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY. I have worked with STEW for many years, and I know that we will all miss his dedication and his commitment to this Nation which we so greatly cherish.

Congress has lost a respected and a very popular colleague, as this spontaneous outpouring certainly will attest to. The Nation has lost a devoted public servant, who always made his duty to America the foundation of his career.

STEWART and I served on not one but two committees together. I probably spent more time with STEWART MCKINNEY in the processes of the Congress than any other Member. I came here in 1972. My district, as many of you will recall, is right across the river, and I was assigned, happily, to the District of Columbia Committee. I worked with STEWART side by side and shoulder to shoulder in 1973 on the home rule bill. He was a real craftsman, as has been said. He was a great friend of the District of Columbia and the Nation's Capital.

STEWART was in his political philosophy what I call modestly left of center, if you will. I consider myself modestly right of center. We did not always agree, but there is one thing that STEWART would always give you, and that is honesty and fairness. He was without exception invariably fair with everybody with whom he worked.

I have served and now serve and have had the privilege of serving for the last 6 years as the second-ranking member of the District of Columbia Committee, and presumably I will take his place as the ranking member of that committee. His shoes are going to be some extremely large shoes to fill.

His service in this Congress and his handling of his recent illness, which we all knew was not good, I think, establishes without any question that this was one very gutsy guy with a great deal of courage.

Mr. Speaker, we will always miss him, and we cherish his memory.

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for providing each of us an opportunity to say a few words both of condolence and to express our sympathy to STEWART's family, and

also to indicate something of what STEWART MCKINNEY meant to each of us in this body. I feel as though I have lost not only a very good political ally but a very good friend.

It has been said in many different ways, I think that if there is any single characteristic of STEW MCKINNEY that had impact upon me it was his love of life. He was an extraordinarily passionate individual who was deeply involved in whatever issues were before him and before this body.

He felt deeply, he was deeply committed to remedy the social inequities within our society, and he was enormously courageous in taking on both the challenges that we are facing in this country of ours and he was equally courageous in addressing the challenges that he was facing just through his deterioration of health over so many years.

I do not think any of us knew STEW MCKINNEY when he was not ill, and yet he always tried to avoid dealing with that subject in his relationships with his colleagues. He was always optimistic, cheerful and he had a tremendous sense of humor that always provided each of us with inspiration and made us all feel good because of our contact with him.

I became involved with STEW MCKINNEY initially through our collective efforts that he initiated, actually, before I entered the Congress, having to do with the protection of the Alaskan oil resources for this country. Then we worked together on a whole variety of initiatives under the auspices of the Northeast and West Congressional Coalition. In a sense, his involvement in the coalition efforts was very indicative of another dimension of STEW MCKINNEY which was the extent to which he kept the focus upon the issues and away from partisanship.

He was interested in solving problems. It did not matter whether Democrats or Republicans were going to be part of that solution, he simply wanted to get the problems solved, and he was able to work across the aisle, and across ideological lines in an effort to get that problem solved.

We have all lost a very important colleague of this body. The people of Connecticut were enormously fortunate to have STEW MCKINNEY as their advocate, and this country was very fortunate to have STEW MCKINNEY offer a model of the best in public service.

I shall miss him as I know will all of my colleagues.

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding and I thank him for his patience.

I am not sure the gentleman expected this spontaneous outpouring on a day when most of us thought we would be else-

where at this time, but there are just an awful lot of Members of this body that want to pay their respects to STEWART and to STEWART's family.

I myself considered him a close friend. We came to Congress when the 92d convened in 1971. We were both assigned to the Banking Committee and served together on that committee.

I remember STEWART particularly calling himself an "urbanist." He believed in big cities, he loved big cities and he loved the people that lived in big cities, and he especially loved those that had a little trouble getting along in big cities. He tried to make their lives easier the best way that he could.

I often asked him how he could stand it for over 16 years on the Banking Committee, and he said, "You do not understand; it is the Housing Subcommittee that keeps me there because that is the most important thing I am doing in the Congress."

STEWART represented an unusual district. He had some of the richest people in the country and some of those who were down on their luck as well. I wondered how he could represent them, but he did not worry about it. He just went about representing them, and both of those classes seemed to like him well enough so that he did not have any trouble getting himself reelected.

The third thing I remember about him is probably why, and it is that each of us is different. Often, when we have to be different from our region or our party or our friends, we are a little self-conscious about it. STEWART was never that way. When it came time to be different he simply accepted it in the confidence that whatever he was doing was the best for himself or the people that he represented.

He was an extraordinary Member of this body. A friend that we will all miss, but more importantly, that a lot of people in this country who never knew he existed will miss him because of the things that he tried to do for them unbeknownst to them.

We will go on, and we will do our work, but at least for this one Member it will be quite a different Congress without STEWART MCKINNEY.

Mr. LELAND. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for giving me this privilege of being able to speak about a person who I held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Speaker, STEWART MCKINNEY to me was the testimony personified to those of us who, in this body, tried to represent the best interests of the people of this country.

STEWART MCKINNEY can be memorialized best by me by just making a notation this evening about the night that he came to sleep on a grate to demonstrate to the American people that indeed there is a problem of the homeless. It was a rather controversial event to say the least. A lot of people thought that it was not dignified that Members of Congress should go and do just that.

I think that this memorializes the very compassion, the dedication, the commitment that has been alluded to this evening by all of STEWART's friends and colleagues. For, you see, he was very frail and ill at the time, and it was said at that night the windchill factor was about 20 degrees below zero, and yet STEWART MCKINNEY was there.

I remember, too, that when he arrived at the grate at the site where we were to sleep, the press asked him, "Why was he there," He said, "I wanted to make sure that the American people knew that this was not a Democratic issue; that the Republicans are here represented tonight also."

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues this evening in expressing our sorrow at the passing of our colleague, STEW MCKINNEY.

I had the privilege of serving with STEW, both for my first 2 years in this body on the Banking Committee and also in one of those informal groups that spring from this body. I think what I remember most about STEW, both in the committee and in that group, was the passion that STEW brought to everything that he said and everything that he believed in.

How many times has that word been used here this evening; the "passion" that STEW felt? He was compassionate. He felt so passionately about the things that he believed in, whether it was the homeless; whether it was housing issues for all Americans. Whether it was more mundane things such as banking issues or problems of the District of Columbia.

Oh, yes, talking about his district, about Bridgeport and the people that he represented. About Yale, where he went to school. I remember so well, as he talked about the people he represented. It was so obvious that he believed, he really believed in the people that he represented, that he came to this Congress to represent.

He will be missed greatly in this body. He will certainly be missed greatly by me. He will be missed by all of us. Though we will miss him, we are all much richer for having had him in our midst.

So, as we join in sending our condolences to his wife, Lucy, and to his family, we say we bid a fond farewell to him. But we also thank them and the Good Lord for having made it possible for him to be among us these days and to have given so much stewardship to this country and to all the rest of us.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have known STEWART the six terms I have served in Congress. He has been in my district. I have been in his district, and I watched him carefully working on the Banking Committee and working on other problems. I think that the comments about the tremendous talent, the compassion and the service that he provided to the district that he represented and the people of this country really stands as an example for all of us that aspire to do well in our work.

I do not think it came easy to him. I saw the hour after hour after hour that he spent on the Banking Committee on his beloved Housing Subcommittee on which I was privileged to serve with him. The time he spent, the questions he asked in terms of that commitment. It was not just a commitment of an intellectual exercise but it was hours of testimony and hearings that stood behind him that provided the type of preparation and understanding of issues that made all the difference in terms of crafting public policy that lasts and public policy that works.

I can see STEWART MCKINNEY sitting on the top row of that committee. I can see him so often asking these long questions, all in one sentence and then providing the answer to the question in that same sentence, and even then sometimes the witnesses did not get those answers correct.

I remember him, and I think all of us do, with joy, with inspiration, and certainly with compassion, setting an example in these last years of illness, showing us how to act I think as Members of this body in a bipartisan fashion and showing us in other ways how to live when one faces adversity, a model of service, a model of commitment.

Tonight our hearts, our feelings and concern go out to his family, to Lucy and the family.

I think to all of us while he is not with us, he will always be with me in spirit and I think with many of the Members who served with him.

Thanks, STEWART.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and appreciate his taking this time so that we might eulogize our good friend, STEWART MCKINNEY.

I felt a deep sense of sadness and sorrow as I learned of his passing earlier in the afternoon.

STEWART MCKINNEY has been a deeply committed Member of Congress since his election in 1970 and as a member of the House Banking Committee on which I served as the ranking Republican.

STEWART has been a champion of housing for low-income people and for protecting the handicapped persons who have been deinstitutionalized.

He most recently, and this has been alluded to several times, but I would emphasize it by repetition, demonstrated his commitment by visiting numerous shelters throughout the District during the evening of the homeless sleepout, probably to the detriment of his own health, certainly a real act of compassion.

STEWART was crucial in the creation of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.

In addition, as the ranking Republican on the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, STEWART was a very, very strong player in helping get the legislation passed for the city of New York, and more specifically for the Chrysler Corp. I would have to say that he was probably instrumental in my support of the Chrysler loan guarantee, an accomplishment which later saved thousands of jobs and benefited the whole Nation.

He was an intelligent, articulate spokesman for his cause. He made a tremendous contribution to the betterment of this Nation. He was extremely knowledgeable on housing legislation, as I said.

He will be greatly missed. My wife, Marjorie, joins me in wishing deepest sympathy to his wife, Lucy, and their five children. I know that his family will be in our prayers in the days ahead.

Mrs. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am a new Member. I have only been here since January, but I think to know that STEWART MCKINNEY's death brings me to this podium speaks highly of him. Knowing there are so many Members of this body that freshmen do not get to know, it should mean a lot to those who have spoken before who have known him that in my short months here he meant a great deal to me. I had been serving on the Banking Committee and whenever STEWART MCKINNEY spoke, I listened. He had time to talk with me and share with me and I feel that I got to know him well in these short months.

I just wanted to let his family know and other Members of this body to know that I wish there had been longer times,

more years, that I could have gotten to know him, because these few months have meant a great deal to me.

Mr. LEACH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, a number of very apt descriptions have been given of STEW this afternoon. I would just like to comment briefly on one aspect of STEW's leadership, that being of the moderate wing of the Republican Party, a wing that is not overly in vogue today.

It is sometimes said of moderates in a very critical fashion that because they stand on two sides of issues, they are vulnerable to being hit from both directions. It is also said sometimes that moderates lack conviction.

Well, no one fits these descriptions less well than STEWART MCKINNEY. No one had more conviction than he had, whether the issue be arms control, civil rights, environment, or education, making Government work in this town or other towns, particularly in the urban centers, no one stood and articulated with more commitment, personal as well as philosophical.

As for standing in the middle, as pragmatists sometimes do, and getting hit, it was never really STEW's problem, partly because he was so busy with so many new ideas that if anyone bothered to try to flail at him, he would have gone in a new direction before anyone had a chance.

STEW, of all Members of this body, simply had energy that was boundless. His effervescence was irrepressible. His idea quotient would not stop. He was a leader, a man of his times, and I think will be as much as anyone I can think of much missed in this body.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I do want to thank him from the bottom of my heart for giving us in the Congress an opportunity to vent our deep sense of loss at the passing of STEW MCKINNEY, giving us an opportunity to say to his darling wife of 37 years, to his five children, to his three grandchildren, to the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, and particularly the people of his beloved Bridgeport, and in a sense to Yale University, to say to all of them, thank you for allowing us to have shared a bit of the life of this man, STEW MCKINNEY.

STEW, as we all know, was a man of uncommon intellect, energy and compassion for the disadvantaged. It has been my privilege to have been here during those years, to parallel his years in the Congress, and I know on the basis of my close association with him on three committees, that I know whereof I speak.

As a member of the Housing Committee and the Banking Committee and the ranking minority member on the Housing Committee, we all know that whenever low- and moderate-income people needed a voice and a mind and an argument for their case, STEW MCKINNEY was there.

The fact that he joined us on the grates as we moved toward the passage of the measure for the homeless, the fact that we have now reported out of the Housing Committee what I hope will be the first housing measure to be passed to become law in the last 6 years is a tribute to STEW MCKINNEY.

And what can I say about his service on the District Committee? He has been the preeminent champion of full self-determination for the nearly three-quarters of a million citizens who still endure the tryanny of taxation without representation in our Nation's Capital.

When we needed a voice in this Congress for home rule legislation in 1973, STEW MCKINNEY was that voice. When we needed a voice for the effort for full voting representation in the U.S. House and Senate, he was there.

I served with him as well on the Select Committee on Assassinations, investigating the Assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., and that same intellect, that same energy, that same compassion came forward at that time as well.

Yale University ought to be proud of him because he was the preeminent liberally educated person. He spoke on numerous issues, not alone those concerned with the least of these, God's little ones, in this country, and did it with precision and with confidence that I think has been unmatched in this Congress.

I had the privilege of attending Yale Divinity School and STEW's stewardship here reminded me of that tenet of our Judeo-Christian heritage. When I see him, I see Isaiah saying, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me because he hath anointed me to declare good news to the poor, to bind up the broken-hearted and to set at liberty them that are bound indeed."

Finally let me say to the family and to all of us who will miss him that I know that because of his stewardship that he will hear the Creator say to him, "Enter thou the joys of heaven because when I was hungry, you fed me, and when I was thirsty, you gave me to drink, and when I was sick and in prison, you came to see about me."

And if anybody asks, "When saw he thee or hungered or thirst or sick or in prison," the Members of this House as long

as we live will be able to say, "Because he spoke and he did it on the floor of the House of Representatives."

Home from the hill is the hunter, and the sailor home from the sea, and if it may be said of anybody, it can be said of STEW MCKINNEY that he should rest from his employ. The battle is fought, the victory is won. He will enter God's joy.

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who was not aware that we were going to take this time this evening, but as soon as I determined that this was the case, wanted to come back here and join with my colleagues in expressing not only our sympathy to the family, but I think our feelings of good will for this very kind and gentle man.

I have been trying to come to those proper words and perhaps in the bipartisan fashion that STEW lived and served, it is appropriate that the words which keep coming back to me are the words 19 years ago used in the eulogy of another public official from the northeastern part of this country, where his brother, Senator Kennedy, stood up and said that "We asked that you remember him as a good and decent man who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw war and tried to stop it, who saw suffering and tried to heal it."

Those words are as appropriate in 1987 for our friend and colleague, STEW MCKINNEY, as they are today.

Yet, I think that it is important as well that we all remember that despite the sensitivity of STEW MCKINNEY, he also was a Republican always. Never did he question his party affiliation, and never did he waver. He believed in what he defined a Republican to be, which was a conservative with compassion. And while we remember and we talk about this afternoon his compassion, I will remember just as vividly with a small smile those "92 Group" budget debates where we would sit in the rooms, not this year but last year and the year before, and STEW MCKINNEY would finally get up and say, "I'll cut my program, you cut your program, we've got to quit being parochial, we've got to understand that we will bankrupt this country if we don't do something about the deficits which are in front of us."

Speaking of the 92 Group, they had no better friend than STEW MCKINNEY. We had the chance once a week to take over his office. On Tuesday afternoons he was always the gracious host and shared the clutter and the clang and the junk and the chairs to use his office to get together and talk about how we might move forward as a party on behalf of the country and the ideals that we believe in.

So to a dear friend we say goodbye, but we also I think thank you, and we say not only to his family but I think equally important to his staff, those people who have rallied around, have lived and served and believed and shared the hopes and dreams of STEW MCKINNEY, that you too are suffering at this hour, and we want you to know that we share in your sympathy and your admiration.

I hope each and every one of the family and staff will somehow find comfort in knowing that today we mourn his death, but for years to come we will celebrate his life and what he did for his constituents, what he did for his colleagues, but most important, what he did for his country.

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I too, would like to join in extending my deep sympathy to STEWART MCKINNEY's family.

When I first came here I met STEWART, and frankly I have to say that he did not always carry the Republican torch the way many of us in California had seen the Republican torch to be carried, and by that I am saying that I certainly am one who was more conservative than STEWART.

STEWART and I had a tremendous rapport. We had a very healthy exchange on a wide range of issues. I had the privilege of serving with him on that Housing Subcommittee on which he was the ranking member, and we went through certainly many very, very interesting debates. I attended more than a few breakfasts in his office to look at that very, very complex budget around which the Department of Housing and Urban Development centered, and it was a fascinating thing.

For me, though STEWART was one who did show a great deal of independence, and he also had a great deal of compassion, and as I looked at some of the things that STEWART had done over the past few years, I will never forget something that I often quote in speeches when I am out on the stump, when I am dealing with people that relate to the banking industry, because we all know from the debate that we had here just a couple of evenings ago that there certainly is a great deal of question surrounding the financial services industry.

I always quoted STEWART, said, "You know, our ranking member of the Housing Subcommittee and a guy who always reminded everyone in committee how many years he had served as a member of the Banking Committee has said, when we look at the problem of trying to turn the corner on the delivery of financial services. 'What we've got to do is take representatives from the savings and loan industry, the commercial

banking industry, the investment bankers, the insurance industry, the brokerage industry, the real estate industry, lock them all in a room, give them nothing more than bread and water, and when they come out with a consensus, we'll mark up a piece of legislation.' "

I heard STEWART tell that story many times in committee, and I have had the privilege of quoting that many times around the country in speeches, and he is absolutely right, because we have been seeing so many challenges over the years in that area, and while it has been frustrating for me as I am now on my seventh year dealing with that issue, STEWART served many years longer, and he was facing that on a daily basis.

His independence was shown to me not only with all the great arguments that he had provided from the well of the House, but as I regularly looked at the man who had the largest fleet of convertibles of any human being I have ever known. Any of us walking back and forth from the votes would see STEWART—unfortunately because his health was failing, chauffeured back and forth in one of his vintage convertibles, and he loved collecting them.

He told me about one of his trips to California and he said, "Gosh, David, I broke down while I was out there and even rented the new Mustang convertible which has just come out."

I said, "STEWART, if you had just told me that it was a Mustang, I would have known that it was a convertible," because it seemed that that was all he ever drove.

I really will miss STEWART. He was a great friend to me, provided me with a great deal of inspiration, and as my friend from Connecticut, John Rowland, said earlier, he was a teacher to a great many of us. I said that I philosophically did not always agree with him, but because there was that lack of agreement on a number of issues, and because we shared the same cloakroom, it only intensified the level of debate.

My deepest sympathies to Lucie and all the members of his family, and I know it will be extraordinarily difficult for us to have another STEWART MCKINNEY in this House.

Mr. STOKES. I come to this Chamber this evening saddened by the news of the passing of one of the finest men I have ever been privileged to know in my lifetime.

As has been said by someone here earlier this evening, in a body of this sort we do not always have an opportunity to get to know one another.

Many of us, due to the various assignments, we oftentimes do not really get to work together. I had the pleasure a few years ago of getting to know STEW when we both served on the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

I had the privilege of chairing that committee, and STEW was one of its members. Over that 2-year period that we worked together investigating the facts and circumstances surrounding the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the late President John F. Kennedy, we got to know one another very well, because over that 2-year period, for a long period of time we were in hearings every day together. It was at that time that I first came to realize and respect his intellect, his keen insight, and his perceptiveness.

STEWART was probably one of the most articulate Members of this body. During that period of time, I saw in him a real commitment and dedication. It was important to him that we dedicate ourselves to trying to find the answers to those two assassinations on behalf of the American people. It was something that even just a few weeks ago he spoke to me about on the floor.

One of his greatest concerns was that someday we would release all of the findings that had been placed under executive lock and key for a number of years, and STEW felt very strongly that we should release everything, so that the American people would know all of the information that was uncovered during the course of those investigations. This he felt very deeply about.

In addition to it, I have on so many occasions seen STEW go on the floor of the House on behalf of many, many causes. In his capacity as a Member of the Committee on District of Columbia, I have seen him stand in the well many times fighting on behalf of the residents of the District of Columbia. I have seen him fight on behalf of minorities an minority causes; and he did so unabashedly, unashamedly.

He felt that was something that a principled individual had to do, and he was indeed a very principled man, and so tonight we can see from the testimony given in this body the highest esteem and prestige that Members of this body held for this man.

STEW MCKINNEY will continue to live in this body. He stood for something that makes this body remain a place for all of us to look to his type of talent, ability and commitment as a symbol for all of us to look up and work toward.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman; and I express on behalf of my family our deepest condolences to his wife and family.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to thank the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Gejdenson) for gathering us this evening; and as the senior Member of our delegation now, I thank him for his work tonight, and also thank all of the Members from both sides of the aisle who poured out tonight to be with us on the occasion of STEWART's death.

I also want to comment on one thing that did not come out. Not anticipating that we would talk so long, I did not bring it out myself, and I think it deserves to be brought out; and that is that STEWART expressly asked that we know that he died of AIDS, a sort of final courageous act that says, we must all face the challenge of learning, of knowledge, of finding out, so that we will not lose champions like STEWART, strong voices so needed by humanity to the ignorance and inadequancy of our human community.

I think we will carry forward that message.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut, my distinguished friend for yielding me this time tonight, and for allowing us to pay our respects to the memory of STEWART MCKINNEY.

STEWART MCKINNEY was the type of person who made us enjoy being a Member of the House of Representatives. He was committed. He was concerned. He was friendly.

He was involved, and he really cared about what went on, not only in this body but also in this country.

He was a man of absolute and utmost compassion and concern. We all remember the legislation for the homeless which is the most recent involvement that he had on the floor of this House this past year.

Yesterday I had the occasion to drop into the hopper this cosponsorship, perhaps one of his last bills that he cosponsored; and that was a bill for the creation of a panel under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences to deal in a nonpolitical fashion with the issue of AIDS.

STEWART understood the problem of AIDS, understood that it was an issue easy to have diverted into a political kind of an approach rather than the scientific approach which it required, and so I am proud that I was able to have him as a cosponsor of that legislation, as we all were proud to have him be our leader and our guide in this body.

It was an honor and a privilege to serve with him.

I want to express my condolences to his widow and his entire family. We will all miss him.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, before closing, I wish to state that Connecticut is a State with a great tradition. Down this hall as we leave this Chamber is a statue of our first Governor, Governor Trumbull. First appointed by the British, Trumbull served to be one of the leading revolutionaries, financing a good piece of the war, and fighting for the people of this country.

From that day forward, we have had great Governors like Governor Baldwin and Governor Bowles, all tremendous public servants.

As the history of our State will be written, STEWART MCKINNEY would stand tall with all of them. He is someone who came here and never forgot his people. He fought for them from every corner of his district, and for those of us from Connecticut to his entire family, our deepest condolences and our shared grief for a friend that we hold so dear amongst all of those that we know.

STEWART MCKINNEY will always hold a very special place.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, during his 16 years on the House Banking Committee, STEW MCKINNEY was a shining light and a true man of humility. The Connecticut Yankee, the product of Yale education and a pedigree background, yet he was always fighting for the low- and middle-income people of this Nation. Whether it meant supporting the consumer's right to timely access to his or her deposited funds, or providing housing for all Americans, STEW was at the forefront of the effort, no matter what the opposition.

I cannot remember how many times STEW would lament that he was not a lawyer, but only a lowly English major. His English background gave him a way with words that proved invaluable when dissecting the sanitized statements of many of our witnesses. He made the issues understandable to both his colleagues and the public at large.

I remember his lambasting the "high rollers" in the thrift industry for their excessive and risky loans. He was a constant champion of a safe and sound banking system. He always spoke up for the consumer and I am sure he was pleased to learn that the House passed the checkhold bill this week.

I cannot tell you how sorely STEW will be missed by his colleagues in the House, and especially this committee chairman. I feel privileged to have been able to have spent nine terms alongside my colleague from New England, STEW MCKINNEY.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise to mourn the passing of our colleague, Congressman STEWART B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut.

Although I didn't know Mr. MCKINNEY very well, from my experiences with him, I came to see his as a fine, dedicated Member who cared deeply for the welfare of his constituents and his country.

Most of all, I will remember him as an honest and honorable man.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, STEWART MCKINNEY's death brings the tragedy of AIDS home to the Congress, and it is hitting us hard.

STEW MCKINNEY was a kind and beautiful person—a very independent thinker whose compassion for people was always evident.

Even as he was dying of AIDS, STEW participated with Members of Congress in a vigil with the homeless of Washington, DC, to call attention to their plight. For 5 years I have been speaking to my colleagues about the AIDS issue, trying to convince them of the necessity to commit substantial Federal funds to the AIDS research, education, and prevention effort. Now they are painfully aware of the reason why this is so important—because AIDS can translate into premature deaths of productive and loving people.

STEW MCKINNEY will be sorely missed. I know it was his wish that we do more to fight AIDS, and I hope we will use his death as a motivation to declare war on this terrible disease.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened that the House has lost one of its most respected and hard-working Members. STEWART MCKINNEY has effectively served Connecticut and the Nation during his 16 years in the House of Representatives, giving thoughtful and careful deliberation to the many issues facing our country.

STEW was a forceful, articulate advocate for community development, self-rule for the District of Columbia, and sound national economic policy. I am particularly appreciative of STEW's support for development assistance to southern Africa, the world's poorest economic region.

My deepest condolences are extended to his wife, Lucie, their children, and families. All of us share their deep sense of loss.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the thing I like about STEWART MCKINNEY is that he thought what he judged to be right and said what he thought.

He helped the helpless and was refreshingly unsanctimonious about it.

His passing leaves us not only lonely but, on the things that really count, forever poorer.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut. STEWART and I were both elected to the House of Representatives in 1970, and during his tenure in Congress, he rose to positions of prominence on the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the District of Columbia.

At the start of the 100th Congress, STEWART became a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, which I am privileged to chair. During the short time he served on the committee, I came to value his thoughtful contributions to our work. He attended committee functions regularly and was an active questioner of witnesses who appeared before us. He was particularly concerned about low levels of reimbursement for drug abuse treatment services under the medical insurance policies. He recognzied that the high cost of drug abuse treatment could put a financial strain on the budgets of all but the most affluent of our constituents and he wanted to make the cost of drug abuse treatment affordable to people who needed it. I regret that I will no longer have the benefit of his counsel on the Narcotics Committee.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to all the members of the McKinney family at this difficult period in their lives.

Mr. GEJDENSON. I think it is appropriate, although not planned, as I quickly calculate that we had an equal number from both parties, again a testament to STEWART MCKINNEY, a man from one political party who represented and fought for the things we all believe in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Pickle). The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House be now adjourned.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.) pursuant to House Resolution 161, and under

its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 8, 1987, at 10 a.m., in memory of the late Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

FRIDAY, *May 8, 1987.*

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the House received the news of the death of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. MCKINNEY. Many of us expressed our praise and support for him and our affection for him yesterday.

Today, the House and Senate have taken action to recognize by naming a fish and wildlife area off the coast of Connecticut in his honor. That is appropriate because he championed that issue as a single issue.

Mr. Speaker, I have talked to my colleagues on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs who have been associated with the issue dealing with the homeless and the policies and grants programs that we have had.

During the upcoming conference on that issue, we hope to identify the homeless issue as the McKinney grant or acts because STEWART's close association and concern and compassion that he espoused and reflected throughout his service in this Congress.

We hope to further honor and recognize his work, his intensity, and his concern and compassion by naming this program, which he worked with us for so long on, in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all of our colleagues will support this effort and will work with us to provide recognition to a Member who has done so much in this body and has attained the type of leadership which will be much missed in future years.

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to follow our colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento) to the podium to also call for the naming of the homeless legislation as the McKinney Act.

I think we all recognize what a tremendous contribution to that really significant legislation STEWART MCKINNEY made. When we started this effort in January, STEW was frankly the first Member I went to on the Republican side of the aisle because of the tremendous work he has put in over the years on the need for housing for low-income people, on addressing

problems of the homeless, and on the attention he specifically supplied to the problems of deinstitutionalization related to the homeless. And, of course, STEW MCKINNEY responded just exactly the way he always did. He said, "Yes," and he was a total, driving force all the time, along with other Members from both sides of the aisle who worked so hard for the homeless legislation.

So, Mr. Speaker, as we go to conference and are able to bring this bill out of conference in the near future, I think all of us in this House agree that this is exactly the right tribute to the great guy STEW MCKINNEY was, to name this legislation the McKinney Homeless Act.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I take the well today with a sense of profound personal loss—the loss of a dear friend and colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY.

Though we sat on opposite sides of the aisle, STEW and I were never adversaries. Partisanship was never a characteristic of our personal or political relationship. Occasional disagreement over details never provoked a departure from ideals that we shared and struggled for together. We were truly partners in the struggle for social justice and equality of opportunity for all in this society.

His compassion and tireless advocacy for those less advantaged guided his legislative energies, from his efforts to assist the homeless, the mentally ill, and the disadvantaged, to the desire for a District of Columbia free from the colonial yoke of congressional control. STEW was in the vanguard of these efforts and so many more.

I served with STEW on the House District of Columbia Committee during his entire period of service in the Congress. He was a champion of full self-determination for the people of the District, one who worked tirelessly on their behalf to make this dream a reality. For the past 8 years, I as the Chair, and he as the ranking Republican, worked together in a most effective manner to improve the quality of life for all residents of the District.

His dedication to a common cause was reflected in the air of bipartisan collegiality that he sought to achieve and maintain from the outset of his service on that committee. He consistently sought out staff members from both sides of the aisle to expand his awareness in order to argue more effectively the case for the District in committee and on the House floor.

STEW was, in the best sense of the term, a legislative statesman. His conscience preempted his party affiliation when it

came to matters that he knew would have a decisive impact upon the welfare of the disadvantaged or the safety of the planet. Thus he argued passionately for improved health care, housing, and educational benefits. He argued with equal passion against aid to the Contras, SDI, and the escalating threat of the nuclear arms race.

STEW MCKINNEY was truly a representative of all the people, because he made it his business to be one of the people. He was one Member of Congress who constantly sought to reach out to everyone, regardless of class, gender, economic status, or political preference. He was a legend on the Hill for his courteous treatment of staff and strangers alike, and for his deep personal interest in, and assistance to, so many who sought him out.

The passing of STEW MCKINNEY is a tragic loss for the people of the Fourth Congressional District in Connecticut. But, in a very real sense, it is a tragic loss for the Nation as well, because STEW MCKINNEY represented the best that this Nation has to offer in service to all the people.

The members and staff of the District of Columbia Committee have lost an invaluable and trusted colleague—one whose sense of decency, integrity, and compassion will be long remembered. Vaya con dios, my colleague, my friend, my brother. We will miss you, terribly.

TUESDAY, *May 12, 1987.*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my name to the long list of those saddened by the death of our distinguished colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY.

The voters of Connecticut first sent STEW MCKINNEY to the House of Representatives the year after my first election to Congress. We became friends shortly after he took office, serving together on the House Banking Committee, seated next to each other for 4 years on the low end of the committee's seniority ladder.

STEWART MCKINNEY was an outstanding Member of Congress. Few served their constituents as well—and none better—than the Congressman from Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District. And, while you could disagree with some of his positions and votes on issues, you could never deny that STEW MCKINNEY was a man of integrity, a man of compassion and understanding, and a man of wisdom. And, of

utmost importance to me, I shall ever be grateful that I was to know STEW MCKINNEY as my good friend.

WEDNESDAY, *May 13, 1987.*

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 161, the Speaker appoints as members of the committee to attend the memorial service for the late STEWART B. MCKINNEY the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. Gejdenson of Connecticut; Mr. Michel of Illinois; Mrs. Kennelly of Connecticut; Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut; Mr. Morrison of Connecticut; Mr. Rowland of Connecticut; Mr. St Germain of Rhode Island; Mr. Fish of New York; Mr. McDade of Pennsylvania; Mr. Alexander of Arkansas; Mr. Frenzel of Minnesota; Mr. Rangel of New York; Mr. Gilman of New York; Mrs. Boggs of Louisiana; Mr. Jeffords of Vermont; Mr. Mineta of California; Mr. Schulze of Pennsylvania; Mr. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Thomas A. Luken of Ohio; Mr. Leach of Iowa; Ms. Oakar of Ohio; Mr. Weiss of New York; Mr. Green of New York; Mr. Clinger of Pennsylvania; Mr. Dannemeyer of California; Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin; Ms. Snowe of Maine; Mr. Wolpe of Michigan; Mr. Parris of Virginia; Mr. Dreier of California; Mr. Frank of Massachusetts; Mr. Gunderson of Wisconsin; Mr. Wortley of New York; Mr. Carr of Michigan; Mr. McMillan of North Carolina; Mr. Slaughter of Virginia; and Mr. Gallegly of California.

THURSDAY, *May 14, 1987.*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, as we know, the session for today is abbreviated because of the untimely passing of the gentleman from Connecticut, STEWART B. MCKINNEY, one of our dear colleagues.

Because of the funeral arrangements that have been set for today, naturally there will be no session.

I cannot think of a better way to honor our colleague than to declare this a pro forma session, and to allow us to pause in the week's deliberations in deference to him.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues an eloquent tribute to our late friend and colleague STEWART B. MCKINNEY which appeared in the Bridgeport Post and Telegram on May 8, 1987.

REPRESENTATIVE STEWART B. MCKINNEY—HE DID US HONOR

It has been said, "A dying man needs to die, as a sleepy man needs to sleep.

U.S. Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY was a man with intuitive perception and infinite compassion. From 1971 until his death, he represented Connecticut's 4th District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Some of the wealthiest people in the country reside in the district. Conversely, pockets of poverty exist in the cities. These neighborhoods have been injected with the poison which is the plague of the 20th century—drugs.

STEW was deeply concerned about the urban ghettos for a number of reasons, especially because the youths in these areas are prey for the human parasites who sell drugs. In a sense, STEW was a Republican whose thinking and actions paralleled those of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

There was no phony pretense about him. In conversation, he was candid. Perhaps, at times, STEW was reckless with words. But, always, he spoke his mind.

STEW never feigned to be what he was not. He loved being a Congressman. The U.S. Senate had no appeal for him, nor did the governorship. The gentleman who has been taken from us had a special affection for the House of Representatives.

The facts of the Congressman's life do not fully reveal the nature of the man. Yes, he dealt with international and national issues with intelligence and decisiveness. Of equal or more importance was his genuine desire to help the disadvantaged. Because STEW MCKINNEY never saw himself as a man deserving special treatment, he could visit shelters for the homeless and provide comfort and encouragement for people cruelly trapped by fate.

Always alert to the possibility that he might be able to make life a little better for others, he obtained a multimillion-dollar grant last year for the rebuilding of Father Panik Village in Bridgeport.

It was not difficult in Congress for Representative MCKINNEY to cross the aisle and gather the support of Democrats for his proposals. The public good, not politics, dominated his thinking and actions. His colleagues knew this. STEW was dedicated to the belief that the American process, if not tinkered with, would work for the benefit of all.

Not generally known is the fact that he and the late Governor Ella T. Grasso corresponded regularly. Many of the notes were written by Ella when she was bored during a meeting in the state Capitol. Often, STEW's writings were done while a long-winded bureaucrat or representative of a special group testified during a committee hearing.

Ella, the Democrat, and STEW, the Republican, had much in common. Both enjoyed good humor and had little regard for practitioners of pomposity.

STEWART B. MCKINNEY cherished the principles upon which this nation and state were built. He loved to debate, but he did not seek the wound. Back in the 1960's, while in the General Assembly, he made a remark which was reported out of context. It appeared that he had questioned the integrity of Governor John N. Dempsey.

The following morning, the legislator from Fairfield went to the Capitol early, awaited the Governor's arrival and apologized for any embarrassment the reports may have caused Governor Dempsey. On the occasion, a bond was formed, a friendship that endured, with each man holding the other in high esteem. There was nothing superficial about Representative McKinney. When he believed a Republican or Democratic President was right, he supported the chief executive. If he disagreed with policies emanating from the White House, he followed the dictates of his conscience.

At 56, Stewart B. McKinney was too young to die. And at 56, he had suffered from pain far too many years. While Stew was in his forties, a coronary bypass saved his life. In the past few years, he was beset by a variety of medical problems, but somehow he managed to carry on, insisting that tomorrow would be a better day.

Maybe he knew the odds were against him, but he fought hard and was cheerful to the end. During his campaign in 1986, Stew was open and frank. He invited voters to scrutinize his record. They did and he won a 9th term. As he traveled about the 4th District, the unthinkable was thought. It might be the last campaign for the elected official people had come to view as "Old Reliable."

Members of the Congressman's staff knew people were his first priority. This was a reflection of his thoughtful nature, his belief that Government exists to serve people, not cause them grief. It was an endearing characteristic of the man.

U.S. Representative Stewart B. McKinney did the 4th District, the entire state of Connecticut and the U.S. Congress honor by devoting much of his adult life to public service.

He never demanded. or asked, or maneuvered anything for himself, Always, he was alert to the possibility of privately performing an act of kindness. Sadly, today the old saying, "*The good die young,*" rings true.

Wednesday, *June 3, 1987.*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Connecticut, Stewart McKinney, was a good friend of all of the Members; and on the day of his passing, there was such a tremendous outpouring from people of both sides of the aisle and so many requests for opportunities to place additional comments in the Record, that today I have asked for the Connecticut delegation to have a special order with the McKinney family present and to talk about the gentleman from Connecticut, our friend, Stewart.

I would first like to place into the Record a tribute that appeared in the Bridgeport Post by Gerry McKiernan and additional comments.

I include that article in the Record at this point.

[From the Bridgeport (CT) Sunday Post, May 10, 1987]

A Look Back at a Distinguished Career

(By Gerald J. McKiernan)

It was John Dempsey who gave Stewart McKinney his first big break in politics. At least, that's how John Bailey saw it.

It was early in 1969, McKinney, a little-known second-termer in the state House of Representatives, had just been catapulted into the position of House majority leader, a move engineered by Fred Biebel of Stratford, who went on to become Republican State chairman, and John Hughes, another Stratfordite, who was also a state representative at the time. They saw McKinney as an up-and-comer, and how right they were, but even they never dreamed of the help they'd get from an unexpected source.

Early in his term, McKinney was invited to make a political speech in Greenwich, not an uncommon experience for a newly elected House Republican leader. As he recalled it later, the speech wasn't much, either, made up of basic boiler-plate rhetoric railing against the Democrats in Hartford who, he said, were playing fast and loose with the taxpayers' money.

But, that was not quite how the local newspaper played it. According to the Greenwich Times, McKinney called Governor John N. Dempsey a "thief." While I would not question the credibility of the long-forgotten reporter, I believed Stewart when he said he didn't say it—for two reasons: He never did have a bad word to say about anybody and, if you called John Dempsey a "thief," no one would believe it, since he was probably the most honest elected official the state has ever known.

Dempsey, however, was livid. He summoned McKinney to his office and, in full view of the State Capitol press corps, gave this political neophyte a tongue-lashing he would not soon forget, all the while wagging his finger in McKinney's face. As the finger wagged, the cameras flashed.

Leaving, Charlie Morse of The Hartford Courant ran into Bailey, the Democratic State chairman, who was shaking his head in disbelief. Puzzled, Morse asked why. Bailey said Dempsey had just committed an uncharacteristic political blunder. "Nobody ever heard of this guy and, now, his picture is going to be on the front page of every newspaper in the state in the morning." And, indeed, it was. Bailey knew the political value of name recognition, and one of the best-known Democrats in state politics had just given that intangible to a Republican unknown.

And that was the beginning. McKinney was soon being touted as the Republican candidate for Governor in 1970 but, as the spring of that year unfolded, it was not a coincidence that within days of one another, former Congressman Tom Meskill announced his candidacy for Governor, Fairfield County's Lowell Weicker said he'd run for the U.S. Senate, and Stewart rounded it out by announcing he'd run for Weicker's 4th Congressional District seat.

It was a strong ticket and, in November, all three won. As time passed, McKinney would be mentioned often as a candidate for Governor and U.S. Senator, but it wasn't just fate that caused him to stay in the House. He loved it; it became his life.

He went on to serve eight-plus terms and, as Fairfield County records go, his length of service was second only to Schuyler Merritt, a nine-term member for whom the parkway is named.

As he began to win election after election, we would share our amusement over those political pundits who would write off the victories as obvious occurrence in a "solid Republican district." In fact, at the time, the registration in

the district was evenly split among Republicans, Democrats and Independents. As STEWART would say, "Toby Moffett's got more Republicans than I do."

Also, before STEWART first won in 1970, the six previous elections in the 4th Congressional District had been evenly split, the Democrats winning three, and the Republicans, three.

And then there was the canard that the Democratic Party never put forward its strongest candidates against MCKINNEY. In the 10 years I was with STEWART, I didn't think so.

Roy Daly of Fairfield had had a record of singular accomplishment as a U.S. attorney and he is now a distinguished jurist on the Connecticut bench. Jim McLaughlin of Bridgeport was the deputy majority leader of the state House of Representatives when he ran against STEWART and had the strong support of the State democratic Party. Jim Kellis, a successful businessman from Fairfield, had had a notable career in the service of his country during and after World War II. Mike Morgan was a prominent member of the Stamford business community who we feared would erode the support we had built in the western part of the county and John Phillips of Norwalk had gained national prominence for his A-bomb experiments while a student at Princeton.

MCKINNEY won his elections not because of weak candidates but because he worked hard and provided good constituent service. He leaves not a solidly Republican district but a MCKINNEY district.

A self-described Rockefeller Republican, he initially joined the moderate wing of his party in the House in 1971 but as time went on, he became more liberal and as such, became a minority within a majority. But even with those odds stacked against him, he sure could get things done.

He took on the big issues and the small and fought for whatever he thought was right. In the early '70s, when New York City floundered, it was STEWART MCKINNEY whose legislative package helped that city put its financial house in order. When the Chrysler Corporation was on its knees, it was STEWART MCKINNEY who came to the rescue and you can check that out with Lee Iaccoca. He became deeply concerned with the nation's energy crisis and authored legislation prohibiting the export of Alaskan oil. He believed U.S. energy resource should be used by Americans. His motivations of the Alaskan oil issue was national in nature but, by a quirk of fate, the Alaskan oil he saved was ultimately refined and used to heat homes in Bridgeport. His heart went out to the abandoned children of U.S. servicemen who had served in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia, and he convinced Congress to give these less fortunate youngsters preferential immigration treatment.

He also took on the less popular causes, but only on behalf of those who could not help themselves. In 1972, when Richard Nixon was at the height of his power, STEWART said amnesty should be granted to those who had resisted the draft and refused to serve in Vietnam. Some called him anti-American at the time, a specious charge against a Korean War Air Force veteran. It was no small solace to him when, four years later, another Republican president, Gerald Ford, granted that amnesty he had called for at a less popular time.

He spoke out against a social theorist's view that became known as deinstitutionalization, a program which allowed the release of physically able but psychologically troubled mental patients. He joined the war against drugs early, seeking more Federal funds for treatment and prevention and, as one of his last causes, he secured passage of legislation which would provide relief for the homeless. In the last few years, he also sought ways to combat the disease which took his life, AIDS.

But when asked about his proudest achievements, he would point to his service on the House Banking Committee's Housing Subcommittee, which al-

lowed him to help create thousands of housing units in Fairfield County and hundreds of thousands across the country. He steadfastly believed that it was every American's right to have a roof over his or her head.

He would also point to the legislation which turned Chimmon Island into a wildlife preserve. He told me there are few things in life you can do that will last forever and this is one that will.

Some, who did not know him, may have thought him to be a rich man from Fairfield. He was not a rich man; his wife, Lucie, had the money, a fact she was happy to point out in the middle of a debate McKINNEY was having with his Democratic opponent in 1978. It startled the crowd but only endeared Lucie more to those who worked for STEWART and knew her to be a resolute and compassionate woman. She was not flaunting her wealth; she was protecting her husband.

And, although he lived in Westport these last few years, his roots were in Fairfield, but there was never any doubt that his heart was in Bridgeport. He called it "my city." He bled when it bled and rejoiced when it succeeded. He paid considerable heed to the rest of the district but Bridgeport always came first.

He was a wonderful man to have known personally. I never felt I worked "for" him; at best, I worked "with" him and at most I was his friend, a friendship I valued and will always treasure.

Last week, I was in his office and among the many awards which adorned the walls, one caught my eye. It had been presented to him a few years ago by the Judeo-Christian Women's Association. The inscription read, "The just shall be an everlasting remembrance." He was that and I will always remember him.

Gerry worked for STEWART from 1969 to 1981, and is now with the Commerce Department; and this is a well-written piece that conveys many of our feelings.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I got to know STEWART McKINNEY almost instantly when I arrived in this House in February 1978 because at that time I was newly elected from New York City, and STEWART McKINNEY was managing for the Republican side of the aisle the New York long-term financial aid legislation.

Obviously, in that spring and summer, as that legislation first made its way through the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, where STEW was the ranking Republican member, and in the full Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and finally the House itself, I had an opportunity to observe STEWART McKINNEY's leadership, his style in committee and on the floor, and to benefit greatly from that association.

He took a bill that was considered a very, very difficult bill and through the astuteness of his leadership and his knowledge of the subject matter in the end to put it across with a very substantial majority in the House, a majority, I might add, that was so large that some in the Senate who had hoped never to take it up there felt compelled to take it up. As a result, that bill became law. At that point, millions of members

of the population of New York City, some of whom perhaps never heard, STEW MCKINNEY's name, nonetheless owe him a deep debt of gratitude for that endeavor.

Subsequently, it was my privilege within the Banking Committee to work with him on some measure, particularly our piece of the omnibus energy package; against him on some others where he happened to disagree such as the Chrysler legislation. But always I was struck by STEW's devotion to duty, his good humor, his hard work, his knowledge of whatever subject matter he turned his attention to and the respect that he always had for those even who held differing points of view from his own.

Most recently as I left the Banking Committee and became ranking Republican on the HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, I continued to work closely with STEW MCKINNEY, trying to work together on housing issues, he from the vantage point of his ranking position on the Subcommittee on Housing, I from the appropriations point of view, and I think in a way it was sort of symbolic that in the end his final illness was triggered by his devotion to the cause of the homeless and by his decision to spend a night outdoors in the middle of winter to dramatize the plight of the homeless to the Congress and to the Nation.

STEW was a marvelous person to work with. He meant a great deal to me in the course of my career here in the Congress and I know we shall all miss him.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, this tribute to our beloved colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY, arouses in me both sorrow and joy: Sorrow that a man who so generously served his State and his Nation is no longer among us, and joy at the memory of his accomplishments, his dedication, and his humanity.

The night of STEW's death, we gathered here in the well spontaneously—finding comfort in our shared sorrow, and talking out our grief. In many ways, we still felt STEW was with us. There has been no opportunity to say goodbye.

Today, reality has set in. We no longer look for the light next to STEW's name to see how the dean of our delegation has voted. There are no longer six votes from Connecticut; it's now five.

Since that night of May 7, we have gone to Old Greenwich in Connecticut to pay tribute to STEW in his own district, sitting in his beautiful Episcopalian church on the green as his bishop officiated. We knew that no one would have appreciated more than STEW how handsome and articulate his children

were as they read their poems of love to him. No one would have appreciated more than STEW how brave his wife, Lucie, and his granddaughter, Lucie III, were as they sat in the front pew giving moral support to those at the altar. He would have so loved the eulogies so brilliantly given by his friends, Hamilton Fish and Lowell Weicker.

And now, today, we gather again to say thank you to STEW. Thank you to one who cared enough to make a difference. Thank you to a man who knew that politics was not a matter of rhetoric; it was a matter of principle and of action. Thank you to a man who had a marvelous way of cutting through things, telling you how he felt, and what he valued, and why. He was not one to cut the cloth of his conscience to suit today's fashion; he believed in what he believed in, and he fought for it.

Here in this House, STEW took on the toughest issues. He was truly the voice of the voiceless. And in that, he should live forever in the memory of this Chamber as a fine and true example of what a Representative is truly called on to be.

Perhaps his most unique quality was his ability to relate to people of every background and every walk of life. As a graduate of Yale University, STEW was a man with a superb intellectual grasp of issues, comfortable in dealing with ideas at the highest levels. But he was gifted also in human understanding and compassion. It showed in his ease in dealing with his costituents in one of the poorest cities in our Nation. And it showed in those causes STEW adopted as particularly his own—the abandoned children of our servicemen; the poor of our cities; and the homeless of our streets. He represented those who cherished a healthy environment and wanted it protected. He understood that only by having a free enterprise system could we have democracy.

I know STEW's wife, Lucie, and his children are with us today. I can only hope that they will find comfort in knowing that we share their sense of loss, and that we, like them, will never forget our friend, STEWART MCKINNEY.

Mr. GARCIA. I thank my colleague from Connecticut for yielding to me. I would like to take just a second to say that I have a statement prepared but do not have it with me. I want to make sure that the statement is included as part of this Record for STEW MCKINNEY.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my colleagues from Connecticut for this special order for the McKinney family.

STEW MCKINNEY had two passions—his family and his congressional duties. He not only loved his family but was also enormously proud of them. Our colleague, Lynn Martin, reminded me how STEW's face would light up when he would talk about the "Lucie bed"—a bed that for years had been handed down from one Lucie to another in the family, and his joy of knowing that there was yet another Lucie, his granddaughter, who would some day possess it.

STEW knew his district. No problem was too small. He learned how to communicate complex issues to a highly diversified constituency. He listened. He shared their concerns—transcending party label, ethnic background, and levels of status and power. The poorest and highest responded with affection.

STEW understood the highest and best uses of the power and resources of the Federal Government, from which flowed easily his efforts to continually break the bonds of parochialism and regionalism, and enlarge the sphere of freedom and opportunity for the individual. The beneficiaries of STEW's philosophy and efforts were often the least fortunate, the ill housed, the homeless, the disenfranchised, the world's orphans, and the oppressed.

When we consider the problems our Nation must face in coming decades—affordable housing, homelessness, wise management of our natural resources and of our economy—we recall that STEW was already addressing them. His legacy to us is to confidently and humanely meet these challenges.

STEW understood the vital difference between a compromise of interest and a compromise of principle—the one essential to politics, the other corrupting of man. He never let taking a position which might jeopardize his reelection prevent his doing what he knew was right. When he addressed the Chamber, which was infrequently, it was for a cause to which he was dedicated, and it was from his heart.

Yes, STEW is a friend we all sorely miss. But millions more across the country who never met him will also miss STEW MCKINNEY because of his tireless efforts on their behalf.

We, STEW's House colleagues, this evening speak for the millions he helped and the thousands of Amerasian children—who STEW called "our children"—and are here to thank his family and the people of the Fourth District of Connecticut for this life, this public servant, this friend.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much, first of all, for taking this special order that we might

pay special tribute to our departed friend, STEW MCKINNEY, whose recent death took away from this House one of the most admired and effective Congressmen from this body.

It is very appropriate that the gentleman who just preceded me, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fish) should have been recognized, because I do not know when I have attended a more beautiful funeral memorial service than the one I attended for STEW in this home community. On that occasion Congressman Fish did such a superlative job for the House side, as did the senior Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Lowell Weicker. And then, too, the pastor, who was such a personal friend of STEW's, made it something extraordinarily special. And, yes, too, lest I forget, there were those beautiful bits of poetry that were recited by STEWART's children. It was something extra special that this Member is always going to recall as one of the more beautiful memorial services for any Member who has departed this scene.

When STEW died, I came across a list of his many accomplishments since he came to the House in 1971. It was a very lengthy list that told of his work on such important matters as energy, housing, and urban issues, and as ranking member of his District of Columbia Committee and on his other committee assignments, he pursued his legislative goals with skill and diligence, as we pointed out during the course of those brief remarks we made on the afternoon when he passed away.

On every issue he confronted, you always knew STEW's position because, as we all recall, he was forthright and always willing to debate the issues in an open and often humorous fashion. Yet despite all his legislative accomplishments, it is the personal side of STEW MCKINNEY that I remember best.

He was affable and always eager to fight for what he believed was right. He retained the affection and the admiration of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. After more than 30 years in this House, I see many of our colleagues leave us through death or retirement or political loss, and when it comes time to recall what they meant to the House, the issues they were involved in often take second place to the kind of persons they were. You remember the personalities and the characters of the people long after you have forgotten the politics.

In the case of STEW MCKINNEY, that memory is a fond one, because he was a decent, likable, and sincere colleague and a superlative legislator.

We are going to miss STEW, and I certainly appreciate the opportunity that we have today to again pay our special re-

spects to STEW MCKINNEY and particularly to give acknowledgment to the members of his family who, as I said, participated so beautifully in that memorial service and who have such fond recollections of their father.

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of our wonderful House leader and our group that is here today on both sides. It is true that STEW was a bipartisan leader of the House, commanding respect on both sides.

As a former chairman of the Group 92 and the Gypsy Moth Group, STEW and our Members speaking on the floor today for the most part worked for independent thinking, intellectually challenging the great ideas of our time, both on domestic and foreign policy issues.

We have a great respect for his leadership and his legislative skills.

So, Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to associate my remarks with the remarks of the House leader.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Connecticut for yielding, and I would like to thank him also for once again taking the leadership in organizing this special order to give us all an opportunity again to say a few words in memory of STEWART MCKINNEY, not about his death but in the memory of the way he lived and what he has left us that is so precious.

I want to associate myself with the comments made by the distinguished minority leader with respect to the memorial service which was held in Southport, CT. Many people who were at that service have spoken to me about it and about the profound effect it had on them and that it had on all of us, in fact. That effect was such that people said to me—and I think appropriately—that a memorial service in fact is for the living. It is to give people a sense of the importance of the life led by the person being memorialized and how that relates to our own. This was a service that was particularly effective in that regard. It honored STEWART in deep and moving ways and showed how his life was in fact an inspiration to all.

Certainly our colleague, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Hamilton Fish, made a very moving address and at the same time included a light and touching set of remembrances about STEWART's life that I think everyone was pleased to have shared. And our senior Senator, Mr. Lowell Weicker, spoke eloquently about STEWART's many achievements. STEWART's children, in what had to be a difficult moment for them, spoke

so beautifully and eloquently in poetry. They spoke of their love and respect for their father. The priest also gave us a message that touched us and reminded us in pleasant and moving ways about STEWART's life.

I have been speaking to many people across Connecticut since STEWART died, and the subject of the kind of things he did always comes up. These people speak with respect about how much he was admired, not just in his own district but in the far corners of Connecticut.

I was pleased that the day after STEWART's death the House and Senate both acted to rename the Connecticut Coastal Wildlife Refuge as the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge. That was an achievement, as I have said before, for which STEWART was especially proud. The refuge is a permanent preservation of a piece of Connecticut for the good of the environment and the good of the people of the State for all time. It is certainly an appropriate memorial by this Government to a person who had served all of us so well.

We are going to be taking up a comprehensive housing bill next week. It is a product of the subcommittee of which STEWART MCKINNEY was the ranking member. He exercised his energies and his abilities to create alliances across party lines and across ideological lines, especially in the area of housing. He committed himself to the idea that this Nation had an obligation to see that all of its citizens would be adequately housed, and that a Federal bill was required to create more housing.

One of the provisions of that bill that will come to the floor next week is for the Nehemiah Housing Program. This is a new housing initiative based on something that has been successfully carried out in Brooklyn. It involves creating home ownership opportunities for people of modest income, both for their own benefit and for the communities being rebuilt. It is also about for creating opportunities for lower-income individuals to occupy the apartments that are now held by those people who could afford to own a house if only a little bit of help were provided up front.

STEWART was one of the leaders in bringing that new program into being. He was one of the cosponsors of it. He was the primary sponsor on the Republican side of this initiative to create this new kind of housing opportunity. I hope that we will act next week to pass that initiative in the House. It is something that he cared so deeply about.

In the area of housing, as well as other important needs, STEWART was able to balance the difficulties of budget deficits and budget restraint with the need to do things that are im-

portant. And he was willing to ask his constituents to pay for the housing needs of the people of his district and the people of the Nation.

I always respected greatly his ability to talk sensibly about budgets but also to talk compassionately about the needs that we had to address within our limited resources.

It is important that we remember the compassion, the good sense that STEWART brought to issues of need when we address the problem of AIDS, the disease which claimed him.

Even though there is not a lot of money around, this is one of the priorities that must be met.

I hope that as this House faces choices in spending money for research, for education, for doing what is needed to combat AIDS, we will think of STEWART MCKINNEY, our friend and our colleague, for example, a man of courage, conviction, compassion. If we think of STEWART, we will know how to vote to help to see to it that others in the future might be prevented from suffering from this cruel and debilitating disease, and from the kind of untimely death that claimed our dear friend, STEWART MCKINNEY.

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, if there are two words that I would associate with STEWART MCKINNEY, they are the words compassion and love. STEW proved as few could that compassion carries no political label. He cared deeply about his fellow human beings. He cared particularly about those with problems, the homeless, the ill, the disadvantaged, people with problems.

He demonstrated that time after time through his career in Congress. He demonstrated it in both his public and in his private life.

He loved his family. I can remember visiting Lucy and STEWART in the house they had on Staten Island on an occasion of skiing and seeing the warmth of that family life.

He cared deeply about the little people, the ones that other people sometimes do not think about. He cared deeply about this Nation and he cared about this Nation's Capital.

As ranking member of the District of Columbia Committee, he was a principal author of this District's Home Rule Charter and his popularity as a champion of this measure was made evident when Washington's Mayor Barry ordered the District flag flown at half-mast when STEWART died.

I served as STEWART's opposite member, as ranking member on the District of Columbia Appropriations Committee, and know the endless hours and the total dedication that STEWART

provided to this Nation's Capital because of his love and to the people of this Nation's Capital and those of his district who were in need, who were in need of love and compassion and care.

STEWART's earlier illness and the illness he had occurred in my home district outside of Philadelphia when STEWART was hospitalized briefly in my district. During that time I remember talking to him about his care for the Amerasian children. He has thousands of children literally in this country who can be called children of STEWART MCKINNEY, because he cared.

As has been reported, the cause of death was AIDS. STEWART would have wanted that news to be reported openly and honestly. He was that kind of a candid person.

STEWART would have been a leader in seeking a cure for AIDS even if he had not contracted the disease. He was that kind of a person, and he would have been a leader in his willingness to talk candidly about AIDS and about its prevention.

If there is something that we can do that would be particularly great in tribute to STEWART, it is to be able to talk as he would do in a nonjudgmental fashion about how we approach the problem of AIDS and how we deal with this problem in our society, because STEWART would have been a leader in that, had he been here today.

It is indeed with sadness that I will go from here down to a host a meeting of the group called the Wednesday Group, of which STEWART was a member. He was a constant attender. He was diligent. He was always there. He always made a contribution. He made a contribution to that group as he made a contribution in Congress.

He was a friend to each of us in this House and was a friend to millions upon millions of Americans and we mourn his passing.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, each week I write a column for those small newspapers that communicate regularly with the people that I represent and so the week that STEWART died, I decided to do my column about STEWART and the remarkable service that he had provided to Connecticut as a State leader and as a member of Congress, the quality of that service and the man that he was for all of us. As I finished that column and sent it out for distribution, the very next day I went to the town of Bethlehem, CT, and took part in the celebration of their 200th anniversary of their founding. As we stood after the parade at the green in the center of town and the Boy Scouts raised the flag that we had flown over the Cap-

itol in recognition of Bethlehem's 200th anniversary, the flag stopped at half-mast, and I thought to myself, how nice an opportunity for me and for STEWART; so I devoted my remarks on that small green again to the service that STEWART had provided to all of us in recognition of all of us who were not his constituents, but who very truly benefited from this remarkable man.

After the service, I was amazed to have the experience of a whole number of people coming toward me and telling me about how they remembered STEWART at their Bethlehem fair when their families would be there to compete in the fair events and there STEWART would be laid out on a blanket on the fairgrounds with all his papers around him doing his homework, but also talking to those who came, to listen to their concerns, though this was not his district. I thought it was a lovely image and one I wanted to share with you and one that showed through which we see how much STEWART and his family in their participation in our lives and in our state have been to all of us.

So I want to share with you the column that I wrote the week that STEWART died, because it is something that went to all those who I consider important, that is, my constituents, in recognition of the service that STEWART provided.

HERO THAT WAS STEWART MCKINNEY

The legacy of the late STEWART B. MCKINNEY is one of public service with a passion.

STEWART was a friend and counselor to me. He leaves the record of a man committed to comforting the afflicted, to upholding and assuring social and civil rights for all, and to tireless assistance to his constituents and to the people of Connecticut. Above all, STEWART was a man committed to what he thought was right, beyond the politics, the party labels, and the publicity.

Indeed, it was not long ago that STEWART stood before us in this House and, with an eloquence born of conviction, urged us to support legislation, which he in large part wrote, to help the homeless. We did, approving $500 million for emergency aid: shelter, physical and mental health care, nutrition—the elements of hope.

Hope sprang eternal in STEWART. He was a man empowered by optimism. Even when it became unpopular to speak out for the notion that Government must catch those free-falling in society, STEWART continued to believe that Government had this responsibility, and that reasonable people would agree.

STEWART's was a voice that was passionate, strong, articulate and determined. He took stands that were blind to the tenets of party. Nowhere is this more evident than in his advocacy for urban America—his beloved Bridgeport and other troubled cities across the Nation.

He was one Member who really understood the big cities and their problems. His advocacy for the urban poor, urban transportation, and urban housing was passionate and constant.

Indeed, STEWART MCKINNEY could rattle off line and section references to the housing laws and the history of efforts to provide decent housing to families both urban and rural.

He was the author of an experimental inner-city housing development program in the recent Housing Act, and a bill to spark neighborhood housing reconstruction and to tap the power of small business for inner-city redevelopment.

In his lifelong campaign to humanize our cities, STEWART grappled with the human rights and economic challenges America faces, as well as with the dearth of liveable housing that perpetuates the discrimination, bitterness, and disappointment felt by many urban disadvantaged.

STEWART fought armed with the premise that Government and people can bring positive change if only we care and are strong, passionate, and dedicated enough to want change. With humor, humility, and no trace of righteousness he convinced many that they, too, want to support what is right.

His legacy includes as well the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, which saved critical wetlands in Long Island Sound from development. How fitting that the islands were recently renamed the STEWART B. MCKINNEY Wildlife Refuge.

STEWART also is known for the Amerasian Immigration Act of 1982, which recognizes the tragic plight of children fathered by United States soldiers in Vietnam and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and facilitated their finding new homes in the United States.

The list of his legislative efforts, achievements and advocacy is long and impressive. In recent years he was a strong voice on such matters as South Africa, parental leave, women's rights, and the need to nationally face and solve the growing AIDS crisis.

STEWART expressly asked that we know that he died of AIDS. His request was a final courageous act that challenges us to recognize that we all are vulnerable, that it isn't just the other person's life at stake, that we must meet the challenge of finding a cure for AIDS if legions are not to be struck down and their abilities and potentials wasted.

I will miss him; we all will. STEWART MCKINNEY leaves us with a memory, yes, but also with a responsibility to care as deeply as he did and to act as vigorously as he did to make our cities, towns, State, Nation, and world a better place for us all.

Mr. Speaker, I also would like to submit for the Record an editorial by Joe Owens, editor of the Bridgeport Post:

REPRESENTATIVE STEWART B. MCKINNEY—HE DID US HONOR

It has been said, "A dying man needs to die, as a sleepy man needs to sleep."

U.S. Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY was a man with intuitive perception and infinite compassion. From 1971 until his death, he represented Connecticut's 4th District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Some of the wealthiest people in the country reside in the district. Conversely, pockets of poverty exist in the cities. These neighborhoods have been injected with the poison which is the plague of the 20th Century—drugs.

STEW was deeply concerned about the urban ghettos for a number of reasons, especially because the youths in these areas are prey for the human parasites who sell drugs. In a sense, STEW was a Republican whose thinking and actions paralleled those of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

There was no phony pretense about him. In conversation, he was candid. Perhaps, at times, STEW was reckless with words. But, always, he spoke his mind.

STEW never feigned to be what he was not. He loved being a congressman. The U.S. Senate had no appeal for him, nor did the governorship. The gentleman who has been taken from us had a special affection for the House of Representatives.

The facts of the Congressman's life do not fully reveal the nature of the man. Yes, he dealt with international and national issues with intelligence and decisiveness. Of equal or more importance was his genuine desire to help the disadvantaged. Because STEW MCKINNEY never saw himself as a man deserving special treatment, he could visit shelters for the homeless and provide comfort and encouragement for people cruelly trapped by fate.

Always alert to the possibility that he might be able to make life a little better for others, he obtained a multimillion-dollar grant last year for the rebuilding of Father Panik Village in Bridgeport.

It was not difficult in Congress for Representative MCKINNEY to cross the aisle and gather the support of Democrats for his proposals. The public good, not politics, dominated his thinking and actions. His colleagues knew this. STEW was dedicated to the belief that the American process, if not tinkered with, would work for the benefit of all.

Not generally known is the fact that he and the late Governor Ella T. Grasso corresponded regularly. Many of the notes were written by Ella when she was bored during a meeting in the state Capitol. Often, STEW's writings were done while a long-winded bureaucrat or representative of a special interest group testified during a committee hearing.

Ella, the Democrat, and STEW, the Republican, had much in common. Both enjoyed a good humor and had little regard for practitioners of pomposity.

STEWART B. MCKINNEY cherished the principles upon which this nation and state were built. He loved to debate, but he did not seek to wound. Back in the 1960s, while in the General Assembly, he made a remark which was reported out of context. It appeared that he had questioned the integrity of Governor John N. Dempsey.

The following morning, the legislator from Fairfield went to the Capitol early, awaited the governor's arrival and apologized for any embarrassment the reports may have caused Governor Dempsey. On that occasion, a bond was formed, a friendship that endured, with each man holding the other in high esteem. There was nothing superficial about Representative MCKINNEY. When he believed a Republican or Democratic president was right, he supported the chief executive. If he disagreed with policies emanating from the White House, he followed the dictates of his conscience.

At 56, STEWART B. MCKINNEY was too young to die. And at 56, he had suffered from pain for far too many years. While STEW was in his forties, a coronary bypass saved his life. In the past few years, he was beset by a variety of medical problems, but somehow he managed to carry on, insisting that tomorrow would be a better day.

Maybe he knew the odds were against him, but he fought hard and was cheerful to the end. During his campaign in 1986, STEW was open and frank. He invited voters to scrutinize his record. They did and he won a 9th term. As he traveled about the 4th District, the unthinkable was thought. It might be the last campaign for the elected official people had come to view as "Old Reliable."

Members of the Congressman's staff knew people were his first priority. This was a reflection of his thoughtful nature, his belief that government

exists to serve people, not cause them grief. It was an endearing characteristic of the man.

U.S. Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY did the 4th District, the entire state of Connecticut and the U.S. Congress honor by devoting much of his adult life to public service.

He never demanded, or asked, or maneuvered anything for himself. Always, he was alert to the possibility of privately performing an act of kindness. Sadly, today the old saying, *"The good die young,"* rings true.

Mr. EARLY. Mr. Speaker, as a Democrat from Massachusetts, I met STEW MCKINNEY 13 years ago, when I arrived in Congress. STEW MCKINNEY was truly an outstanding legislator. He was compassionate and he was understanding. He did more for the image of this institution than any other Member whom I met in my 13 years. His values were simple: they were family, country, and State. And he did them all so well.

In my opinion this country would be better off, would be much better off, if this institution had 435 Stew McKinneys. I am just proud to have met and to have been associated with STEW MCKINNEY, and I want to thank the gentleman again for taking this special order for truly an outstanding legislator.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, when word first reached the Chamber that STEWART had passed away, the Connecticut delegation quickly got together and discussed how to inform the rest of the House. At that time it was decided that we would all stand up and make a brief remark about STEWART, that the Speaker and minority leader would then also make some remarks, and then what ensued over the next hour and a half was one of the most memorable, spontaneous reactions that I have ever seen, not only in the Congress but I think in the State and throughout all of our busy lives. That outpouring at that time is going to be very difficult to top.

I thought that until I went to the memorial service, where many of us had the opportunity to listen to STEWART's children, to listen to friends, to listen to colleagues look back and remark on STEWART's life.

Today, tonight, there will be many of us who will have an opportunity to talk about STEWART the Congressman, there will be discussions about STEWART's work on the Banking Committee, housing issues, the Committee on the District of Columbia, environmental issues, stands he took for the working man, equal rights, education issues, the homeless, constituent problems, drug abuse, neighborhood concerns, and on and on and on.

I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to STEWART MCKINNEY the man, the individual, and indeed he was an indi-

vidual. I do not think that there has been a speaker yet who has not used the words "caring" or "compassionate." But he was also selfless, he was open, and in my opinion and I am sure in the opinions of all of my colleagues, brutally honest. How many times STEW took an unpopular position, never pulling his punches, never holding back, always speaking his mind.

During that opportunity when we all stood up to honor STEWART when he passed away I referred to STEW as a teacher, and indeed he was a teacher and a great example to all of us. He lived a full life of accomplishment for his Nation, for our Nation, a full life of achievement for our district, and a full life of achievement for our State.

During STEW's memorial service we were reminded of STEW's passion for life, his passion for his family, his passion for his district and his constituents—a great leader, a great man, who touched so many lives.

I believe that there will be many monuments to STEW. Indeed, the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge has been renamed the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge." There has been discussions about other monuments talked about in housing issues and housing memorials. But for many of us he leaves monuments of memories. He leaves many monuments to the future—his five wonderful children and his wife. And to thousands of people across the State and to thousands of people across the Nation he leaves dreams and goals—dreams and goals for us to strive toward, unfinished work for us to do, and work to be accomplished with STEWART's compassion and dedication.

I thank my colleague from Connecticut for the special order, and I thank all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle for sharing their memories and their thoughts with all of us, including his family.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the passing of our friend and colleague, STEW MCKINNEY.

It has been said that in a body of this sort that we do not always have an opportunity to get to know one another. Many of us, due to the various assignments, do not really get to work together. I had the privilege of serving with STEW, both for my first 2 years in this body on the Banking Committee and also in one of those informal groups that spring from this body. I think his loss is not only my loss, and a loss to his delegation, but also a loss to this institution.

Though it has been said in many different ways, I think that if there is any single characteristic of STEW MCKINNEY that had

impact upon me it was his love of life. He was an extraordinarily passionate individual who was deeply involved in whatever issues were before him and before this body.

He was a man committed to the remedy of social inequities within our society, and he was enormously courageous in taking on both the challenges that we are facing in this country of ours and equally courageous in addressing the challenges that he was facing just through his deterioration of health over so many years.

I join all my colleagues in extending to Lucie, his dear wife, and his children my feeling of sadness and compassion for their situation, and hope that they will have the strength to carry on.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, recently, this Chamber was especially saddened to hear of the death of one of our brightest and most well regarded colleagues, Hon. STEWART B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut.

I have known STEW throughout all 15 years that I have been privileged to serve in the House. As a fellow New Englander, STEW and I served together on the House Committee on Banking and Finance during my first term in the House. For the past 10 years, STEW has also been a neighbor of mine on the second floor of the Cannon Building. In all of my encounters with STEW, on the House floor, in the hallways, or in committee, he was the warm, honest, and sincere man that we knew him to be. STEW was invariably cheerful and outgoing, even when many of us knew him to be in a good deal of pain or recovering from a recent surgical procedure. That was STEW, though. He was a man who always placed others first, who based all of his actions, both legislatively and personally, on the impact they might be expected to have on those in our society so often lacking a voice—the homeless, the impoverished, the sick, those too young or too old to be part of mainstream America.

It's an interesting facet of STEW's life and service to this body, that although born to substantial wealth and representing one of this Nation's wealthiest congressional districts, STEW's heart and soul reached out to those on the other end of this Nation's economic and social scales. As the second most senior minority member on the House Banking Committee, STEW became an expert on public housing, often differing with the present administration on questions of policy and priority. I recall the windy, cold night in March, just 2 months ago, when STEW and a number of our other colleagues spent

the night on a Washington street grate to dramatically indicate this administration's lack of commitment in remedying the ever-escalating crisis of homelessness. STEW also became one of the most tireless advocates for home rule for the District of Columbia, so much so that all flags throughout the District of Columbia flew at half mast on the day he died.

I extend to Mrs. McKinney and the McKinney children my most profound sympathies at STEW's passing. STEW's record of accomplishment, both personal and legislative, is quite a legacy. STEW MCKINNEY was an ally, a capable legislator, a wily floor tactician, an effective advocate, but, most importantly, a trusted and valued friend that this Chamber as a whole and I as a Member will miss dearly.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in honoring the memory of one of this body's most distinguished members, the gentleman from Connecticut, the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY. His untimely passing has deprived us of a great public servant, and I want to express my condolences to his devoted wife and to his family.

STEW was, in the best sense of the term, a legislative statesman. His conscience preempted his party affiliation when it came to matters that he knew would have a decisive impact upon the welfare of the disadvantaged. He was a tireless defender of the homeless, the mentally ill, and the disadvantaged, and he fought to preserve programs that aided those segments of our society.

As the ranking minority member of the District of Columbia Committee, STEWART MCKINNEY was a champion of full self-determination for the people of the District, and one who worked tirelessly on their behalf to make this matter a reality. He strove incessantly to improve the quality of life for the residents of the District.

Another area of concern for STEW was wildlife and its preservation. He spent 7 years introducing and carrying out legislation that created a wildlife refuge in Connecticut. He conceived of it, fought for the money to pay for it, and within a 3-year period, unprecedented in the creation of such refuges, brought it together. It is in his honor as fitting tribute to him that Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge has been renamed the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge."

Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the Nation have lost a great public servant. We will sorely miss his leadership and counsel. His courage was an inspiration to us all, and it would do us

well to rededicate ourselves to the noble causes that STEWART MCKINNEY espoused.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues today in expressing profound sympathy to the many friends and the family of STEWART MCKINNEY, our colleague who passed away last month.

I served with STEW during his entire congressional career, which began in 1971, and was always a great admirer of his dedication to causes in which he believed. Some of the causes he devoted his time and energy to included home rule and statehood for the District of Columbia, children's education and nutrition and, of course, affordable housing. It was the latter issue that STEW excelled in. Sadly, it was his resolve to publicize the plight of the homeless that contributed to his death as he contracted bacterial pneumonia during the recent congressional sleep-out. STEW knew he was suffering from AIDS, which dramatically weakens the immune system. He knew that the harsh weather conditions of the streets of Washington in March could do irreparable harm to his body. That he went through with his efforts shows as clear as anything the selflessness of our great friend from Connecticut.

Mr. Speaker, I came to this Chamber in 1963. During the decade of the sixties I served on the Committee on the District of Columbia. Although I left that committee the following decade, I continued to work closely with STEW and a handful of other Republicans in support of District of Columbia matters. No matter what the issue was, STEW fought for what he believed was right. He refused to put party before principle. That attitude perhaps frustrated many of his fellow Republicans, but he gained the respect of each and every Member of this body. I know that STEW's wife, Lucie, and much of the McKinney family has joined us here today for this tribute to him. My wife Nancy and I want to express our deepest condolences to the McKinney family during this extremely difficult time. Our hearts and our love go out to the family and the scores of friends that STEW left behind. Congress has lost a man of true integrity and personal honesty who made untold contributions in many areas. I have lost a dear, dear friend whose memory will be with me for the rest of my life.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I learned of the passing of one of our special colleagues and dear friends, STEWART B. MCKINNEY. I rise today to pay tribute to STEWART and to recount some of the notable accomplishments that crowned his public career and to express gratitude

for his contributions to this body in the furtherance of the national interest. These form a noble legacy that will remain with us and guide us as we continue to tend to the important affairs and business of our Nation.

STEWART served with distinction as the second-ranking Republican on the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. As the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, STEWART was known as a resolute advocate of preserving community development block grants and urban development action grants. Because of his strong support of these programs, he often found himself at odds with his own administration which sought to eliminate them. Nonetheless, believing in their fundamental worth to the Nation, he did not relent in his efforts to save the programs from termination. In his capacity as the ranking minority leader of the District of Columbia Committee, STEWART championed the cause of home rule for the District and authored the 1973 D.C. Home Rule Act to extend the right of self-government to District residents. STEWART was a forceful spokesman on economic and budget issues and took positions that frequently placed him in opposition to his party's general program. He felt passionately about issues that many purposely neglected or carefully avoided. And so it was with the plight of the Amerasian children and the Nation's homeless. He showed a depth of caring and a generous sensitivity to their suffering and needs that few can comprehend and fewer still can match. Legislation to help these people grew out of his great desire to see them helped.

Having served with STEWART on the House Small Business Committee has shown me that the same care and concern he demonstrated for people in need were also magnified in his interaction with small business men and women and the issues affecting them.

STEWART was known for his independence as a thinker and deliberator on the issues and questions that face us as lawmakers. It can be said of him that he was truly bipartisan and understood the necessity of compromise for the sake of progress. STEWART knew how to influence the machinery of Government and the legislative process to achieve those worthwhile things that strengthen the Nation and improve the quality of life for its citizens.

Even though STEWART had a problematic medical history, this did not deter him in any way. It did not diminish his determination to serve the public and his constituents or dampen his enthusiasm for and dedication to public service. Despite his

illness and suffering, STEWART was not given to rancor or resentment. Instead, he gave himself completely to his tasks and carried them out with dignity, honor, and great sacrifice.

Why must it be that the best are always taken from our midst? We feel so poor in spirit today but are so richly blessed and rewarded for having had STEWART with us as our friend and colleague. The torch is extinguished, yet our memory endures of its warmth and brightness.

Our thoughts and prayers are with STEWART's wife, Lucie; his sons, Stewart and John; and his daughters, Jean and Elizabeth and the rest of his family.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, STEW's death is a great loss for this House because he was an outstanding and effective Member of Congress.

I recall when I heard of STEW's death as I was walking from the Rayburn Room to the House Chamber and saying to the person who told me the sad news: "He will be missed".

STEW MCKINNEY was serving his ninth term as a Member of the House when he died and so I served with him during his entire congressional career. For a number of those years his office was just down the hallway from mine in the Cannon Building. It was during this time that I got to know STEW and that our association with one another grew into friendship.

Congressman MCKINNEY and I came from very different backgrounds. He was a Connecticut Yankee and a Yale man. I am the son of tenant farmers from southern Appalachia. We did not always agree on the issues of the day for his general outlook was more liberal than mine. But we were both proud to be Republicans and to work in public service. And we enjoyed working together when we were on the same side of an argument or political debate.

Two occasions especially stand out in my mind when I think of Congressman MCKINNEY's work here in the House. The first was about a decade ago when he took the lead on a couple of good bills changing our national energy policies during the oil crisis. He felt strongly, as I do, that we needed to make some big changes and he worked hard to push them through the Congress.

In my judgment, his views were sound in this regard and he worked diligently to enact the bills into law. For this, the country owes Congressman MCKINNEY a debt of gratitude.

Included in these efforts on his part was the creation of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. STEW really believed in this approach, as I do. We were both disappointed when the Con-

gress threw in the towel on synfuels a few years ago. We fought to keep the program going. But we lost, though I am convinced time will prove Congressman McKinney right on synfuels and will accord his high marks for his leadership. Likewise, his leadership on the prohibition on the export of Alaskan oil should not be forgotten.

The second occasion I especially recall is Stew's testimony before the Rules Committee on the homeless aid bill this past March 4. Here was another case of leadership and strong commitment on his part. He felt strongly that the situation out on the streets of many American cities in regard to the plight of the homeless is a national disgrace. We now know that his work for the homeless on the cold, wet streets of Washington that winter night may well have caused the pneumonial infection that killed him. Certainly, Stew knew he was running a grave risk of infection in view of his struggle with AIDS, which he probably contracted from tainted blood transfusions during his heart bypass operation some years back.

At the Rules Committee, Congressman McKinney was eloquent and impassioned in his indignation over the plight of those poor souls on the cold streets of the cities. He was absolutely sincere. And he was absolutely going to do something about it. And he did. That was Stew McKinney. That's the friend I will always remember.

Over the years, of course, Congressman McKinney made a difference on many other issues such as banking and housing, and the government of the District of Columbia. He worked hard and he was effective when he believed in something. I respect him for that work and commitment.

So, I will miss Stew McKinney, I can see him now driving his old black convertible to the House steps to make a rollcall vote, and his cheery wave and "hi," as he roared by. His good humor and his sincerity and his friendship; these things I will miss. He loved the House and the House loved him. Stew McKinney was a good man with a big heart.

To his lovely wife, Lucie, and their five children, I extend my deepest sympathies at his passing.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to a former classmate and very dear friend, Congressman Stewart B. McKinney. I am deeply saddened by Stew's death and welcome this opportunity to recognize his many laudable achievements.

Stew was noted for his untiring efforts on behalf of the needy and less fortunate in our society. His commitment to

this worthy cause has left an indelible impression upon all of us and has certainly promoted the betterment of mankind.

Throughout his distinguished career in Congress, STEW's social conscience and empathy made him a leader on such issues as womens' equality and human rights in South Africa. His compassion for the needy was demonstrated by his vigorous efforts to enact legislation to provide assistance to our Nation's homeless. Indeed, this commitment to providing shelter to the disadvantaged earned him the National Housing Council's prestigious Carl A.S. Coan Award in 1986.

As the senior Republican on the Housing and Community Development Subcommittee under the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, STEW was widely recognized as an expert on housing law and urban issues. In this Congress, STEW was instrumental in crafting one of the first major housing packages expected to pass Congress since 1983—a measure which will ensure Federal assistance in resolving national housing problems.

STEW served as ranking member of the House District of Columbia Committee where he dedicated his efforts to improving our Nation's Capital saying, "(it) belongs to all of us and I love it, as everyone should." STEW worked in this capacity to establish a District of Columbia constitutional amendment which would have given the District of Columbia voting representation in Congress and a voice to Washington residents.

I have heard it said that "death does not end all" and I know this to be true for STEW MCKINNEY. STEW's good works and idealism cannot be diminished by his death. His efforts to improve our world and the courage of his convictions will endure. I extend my deepest sympathy to STEW's wife, Lucie, and his family. Our thoughts and prayers are with you.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, the New England delegation, like the region it represents, is not large. The successes we have enjoyed over the years in the Congress have been a result of our ability to put aside differences of party and adopt unified positions that I think have benefited all of our people. STEW MCKINNEY was a leader in that effort. I doubt that there was a person in this House less interested in ideology and more interested in getting things done than he. STEW possessed an uncommon ability to cut through the rhetoric and identify the heart of a problem and solutions to it. New England was a frequent beneficiary of that ability on issues like energy, transportation, and trade, and those of us who served

with STEW on the New England Congressional Caucus can certainly testify to his effectiveness in this body.

But STEW MCKINNEY was a person who saw issues in terms other than how they appeared in factsheets or briefing books. He saw them in terms of their effect on people—his constituents and people throughout the Nation. STEW had a tremendous empathy for those Americans who didn't have a decent place to live, or a job, or whose communities had been bypassed by the development of new industries. He believed that government had a responsibility to those people, a responsibility that needed to be discharged with programs that reflected compassion, commonsense, and creativity. He spoke out often and well for those kinds of programs and sometimes he must have felt that his was a lonely voice. But if he felt that, he didn't let it show, and it certainly didn't affect his willingness to take on new challenges, even when his health might have dictated that he conserve his energies. He was a good person with strong convictions and the courage to live them, and for that he was much admired in this House, in this Capital City, and in New England. We will miss him in the days ahead and I want to extend my sympathies to his family.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, upon learning of STEWART'S death, I thought a great deal about his career with this body. I know that Members on both sides of the aisle will agree that STEWART MCKINNEY was truly a great statesman.

Mr. Speaker, I had the good fortune of serving with STEW on the House Select Committee on Assassinations which I chaired. Over a 2-year period we worked together investigating the facts and circumstances surrounding the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

That was the first time I had the opportunity to work with STEW. We developed an excellent working relationship and friendship. Even during the most difficult and trying times, STEW never lost sight of the important and sensitive nature of the committee's work. It was important to him that we dedicate ourselves to finding the answers to those two assassinations on behalf of the American people. As a result of that association, I formulated a high regard for STEW'S legislative ability. Moreover, I developed a deep sense of respect for STEW'S compassion and commitment to the American people.

That simply was the manner of STEWART MCKINNEY. He was a conscientious and hard-working committee member. Those characteristics were displayed not only in his work on the

House Assassinations Committee but also during his nine terms in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as the senior member of the Connecticut congressional delegation, STEW focused his efforts on issues concerning cities, energy, and housing. The solar energy bank, Low-Income Weatherization Program and synthetic fuel bill are just a few of the measures authored or coauthored by him.

An expert on Federal housing law and spokesman for urban affairs, STEW amended both the National Housing Act and the Community Development Act to better target Federal urban aid to smaller cities. He initiated legislation creating the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation to assist low-income persons with housing modernization.

STEW was one of two engineers of the first omnibus housing package now moving through Congress, one that will ensure a continued Federal role in solving housing problems. The legislation includes a McKinney proposal to redirect a major housing program for the elderly to aid handicapped persons.

Mr. Speaker, I know that the residents of Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District will mourn the loss of Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY. I personally will miss STEW's compassion and dedication to the Congress, to America, and to the people. He was a good friend and colleague to me.

I take this time to extend my condolences to STEW's wife, Lucie, and his children.

Thank you again, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to join in this tribute to my friend, the late STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I stand here speaking as a friend and colleague of STEW MCKINNEY and one who served with him on the Banking Committee.

I guess what comes to my mind on this occasion is that STEW MCKINNEY was a breath of fresh air in this House. Whether you agreed with him or you disagreed with him, you always knew where STEW MCKINNEY stood, and I think we will all agree in our heart of hearts that that is a rare quality in the public arena today. You always knew where he stood because he had personal honesty and intellectual honesty.

I refer to the fact that I have served for 6 years now, going on 7 years, with STEW on the Banking Committee, and I have got to tell you that it is an education serving on that committee with him. STEW had complete command of his subject matter, whether he was dealing with the HUD bureaucracy—his favorite committee, of course, was Housing—or whether it was the big money-center banks or Paul Volcker at the Fed,

STEW knew the issue. He did not express himself with pomposity. He reduced every issue to its essence, did away with the verbiage, spoke plain English, and got right to the point, which is a rare quality. I believe all of us could learn from his example.

Finally, I would like to assure the McKinney family that they should take great pride and comfort in the knowledge that this House holds his memory in high esteem and with genuine affection. They should know that we have lost a great friend here, but more than that, the American people have lost a great fighter for justice, a great fighter for humanity. And we have lost a superior intellect in this House.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in mourning the loss of our distinguished colleague STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

I first met STEW in 1972, when I was the mayor of San Jose and chair of the Conference of Mayors Committee on Community Development.

At that time, even though he was only in his second term, STEW was clearly one of the key people in this House on housing and community development issues.

During those years, I had the chance to work with STEW often as together we wrote the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This landmark legislation created the Community Development Block Grant Program.

We could not have enacted this important bill without STEW. His wisdom and understanding of the problems faced by local officials was unsurpassed. At the same time, he clearly understood the Congress and played a key role in enacting this bill.

I always enjoyed working with STEW, and I am proud of what we accomplished together.

When I came to this House in 1975, I was delighted to have the opportunity to work on a wide variety of issues with STEW. On issues from home rule for the District of Columbia to the rights of Amerasian children, STEW was always speaking out for the unrepresented and voiceless.

This historic 100th Congress has now lost two of its most compassionate and committed Members. First we mourned Sala Burton, and now STEW; they have left us all too soon.

We will miss you, STEW.

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a dear friend and former colleague, STEWART B. MCKINNEY. Additionally, I appreciate this special

order having been requested by his colleagues in the Connecticut delegation.

STEW and I have sat side by side on the Banking Committee for several years, and, in fact, I succeeded STEW as ranking minority member on the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee. Because STEW always demonstrated a certain degree of empathy for me with some of the hearings I went through with the subcommittee; because he understood that aspect of my work, I felt especially close to him. STEW often spoke out very forcibly on legislative issues, but even when we held opposing viewpoints, STEW would never be critical of me. Our friendship always superseded any differences of opinion, and I respect STEW a great deal for these reasons.

STEWART MCKINNEY represented his district, his State, and our form of government with commitment and dedication. He spoke out for that in which he believed, and he left his mark. I know that my colleagues join with me in offering our deepest condolences to his wife and family, and in saying that his presence will truly be missed.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues great sadness over the death of our friend and fellow Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

My colleagues have spoken eloquently of his selflessness, compassion, and dedication. STEWART B. MCKINNEY was a champion of housing for the poor and a leader in protecting deinstitutionalized handicapped people. Just a few months before he died, STEWART showed his commitment to the homeless by spending the night on a grate near the Capitol. It is ironic that this evening spent fighting for better lives for others apparently contributed to his own death.

Congressman MCKINNEY was an intelligent, articulate spokeman for those least able to speak out for themselves. He made an important contribution to the betterment of this Nation. In this Chamber, we will always remember and admire his accomplishments. STEWART B. MCKINNEY's wife and five children have much to be proud of. He will be missed.

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring the memory of STEWART B. MCKINNEY. STEWART was a man dedicated to public service. His efforts on behalf of the homeless were practically unmatched in the House. He was an active supporter of the Hill Staffers for the Homeless, and he spent an evening with them distributing food to the homeless. STEWART spent a night sleeping on a

heating grate to protest the treatment of the homeless in the United States, even when he knew his health was poor.

STEWART's commitment to the people of his district and to all Americans is evident when looking at his many accomplishments during his term in Congress.

As STEWART's colleagues, we can learn from the contributions he made to the people of the United States during his years of service. My heart goes out to his family and closest friends, and I know we will all miss this very talented and dedicated man.

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues today in paying tribute to our late, distinguished colleague Congressman STEWART B. MCKINNEY. STEWART was tremendously dedicated to public service and to representing the citizens of the Fourth District of Connecticut in the U.S. House of Representatives. Moreover, he was a man of deep compassion and humanity.

STEWART's service in the House began in 1970. His hard work, leadership, and outstanding service ensured his reelection in each consecutive term. STEWART was concerned about many national issues and his nonpartisan outlook allowed him to work on both sides of the aisle in seeking and finding solutions to national, regional, local, and international problems. As ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, STEWART tried to improve the Nation's housing programs and he cared deeply about the homeless. Indeed, STEWART's commitment to helping the homeless and to bringing greater attention to their plight was boundless. Without regard to his own health and well-being, STEWART participated in the March 3 sleep-out on the Capitol grounds to heighten awareness of homelessness. His devotion to this cause was completely selfless and the illness he contracted that cold night contributed to his untimely death.

STEWART was concerned about many other issues that affected the lives of his constituents and the citizens of this Nation. He was a man of principle, honor, and compassion and, he was a kind and good friend to many in Congress. The memory of STEWART and all the ideals he stood for will live on in the halls and chambers of this great democratic institution and in the hearts and minds of those who were privileged to know him. Mr. Speaker, I know I join with all my colleagues in expressing deep sorrow and sympathy to Mrs. McKinney and her children.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, today we gather to honor our late colleague STEWART B. MCKINNEY. While there are a million things one could say about him and still not cover all his accomplishments, I will mention what I consider to be his foremost—championing the rights of the homeless and disadvantaged.

A person of great ability and great dedication, STEWART MCKINNEY fought for the rights of the underprivileged. He did this not as a matter of right, but as a matter of need. In this identical manner when fighting waste in government, STEWART MCKINNEY did so weeding out the worthless from the worthwhile and the seemingly worthwhile from that which never proved its worth.

When he spoke for the homeless STEWART MCKINNEY did so believing that all Americans deserve an equal opportunity and chance in society. But he has was more than just a voice for the disadvantaged—STEWART MCKINNEY served as an example by his actions. The record he leaves behind him is a monument to constructive thinking, farsightedness, and acumen.

STEWART MCKINNEY rendered great service to the Nation and particularly to the District of Columbia. We miss him. I think we find our work to be less productive because of his absence, and while it is easy in the midst of these eloquent tributes to lose one's sense of perspective, this is not the case when I say STEWART MCKINNEY's legacy will live on.

God bless this man.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise again today to express my deep sense of personal loss at the passing of my friend and colleague from Connecticut, the late STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

In the intervening weeks since his death I have had almost daily reminders of the importance of his personal and political presence in the Congress, both in committee and on the House floor. We were truly congressional colleagues in the best sense of the term, because he never allowed partisanship to intrude upon the struggle for shared values and legislation designed to promote the cause of social and economic justice for all.

His loss has also been a distinct loss for the people of the District of Columbia, because he was a passionate champion of home rule and full self-determination for all its citizens. I served with STEW on the House District of Columbia Committee during his 16-plus years in the Congress. For the past 8 years he, as ranking Republican, and I as Chair, worked in tandem to make this dream a reality.

In my judgment, STEW was truly a legislative statesman. Conscience always triumphed over partisanship when he knew that the issue under debate would have a decisive impact upon the welfare of this society or the survival of the planet. Adherence to principled conscience compelled him to advocate improved health care, housing and educational opportunities. That conscience also compelled him to argue with equal passion against aid to the Contras, SDI, and the escalating threat of the nuclear arms race.

STEW was both a true gentleman and a truly gentle man. He was one Member of Congress who consistently sought to reach out to everyone, regardless of his or her station in life. He set an example for all of us to follow by the courteous manner in which he treated staff and strangers alike. He was always willing to listen to the problems of others, and to help in constructive fashion whenever and wherever he could—which was often.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of STEW MCKINNEY leaves this House less wise and less compassionate, but it also leaves us with the challenge to continue his high standards of commitment and caring about all in this society, especially the very least among us. The people of Connecticut's Fourth Congressional District have lost an outstanding Representative, and the Nation has lost a man who fulfilled the ideal of what public service ought to be about.

The members and staff of the District of Columbia Committee join me in expressing our collective sorrow at the loss of this wonderful human being who possessed so much decency, integrity, and compassion. I have lost a colleague—but we have all lost a true friend. STEW MCKINNEY is gone, but the memory of who he was and what he accomplished on this earth will live in our hearts and minds for always.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleagues to pay tribute to STEWART B. MCKINNEY. Joining with the people of the Fourth District, I mourn the loss of this deeply caring Congressman from Connecticut.

With the death of STEW MCKINNEY, the Nation has lost a tireless advocate for the poor, homeless, mentally ill, and others without political strength. And as a Republican, I personally miss the strong-willed Congressman who never failed to vote his conscience, regardless of political pressure.

A man of compassion, he remained always willing to take whatever action was necessary to draw attention to the plight of others. And in the process, he built a legacy of working to

better the lives of the disadvantaged during his 16 years of service in the House of Representatives.

As a leading player on the Banking Committee, he was a strong and successful advocate for housing legislation. He was a staunch defender of community development block grants and urban development action grants as tools for breathing new life into low-income areas. He was a leader in the battle to obtain the legislation that gives the children of U.S. servicemen in Southeast Asia a priority right to obtain visas into this country. He was a man who could be proud of his accomplishments.

While working to improve conditions on a national and international level, STEW also worked long and hard for the benefit of the district he was sent to represent. A man who cared deeply both for people and the environment, he led a successful fight to preserve some of the last unspoiled coastline in his home State through the creation of the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge.

He was a man of initiative, energy, and devotion, who is missed by those who had the honor of serving with him.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, STEW MCKINNEY exemplified what is best about this institution. He practiced the politics of compassion. He worked for an issue not because it was popular or in the headlines. He worked for things he believed in.

I had the pleasure of serving with STEW on the House Banking Committee's Subcommittee on Housing. Because of all the cutbacks to Federal housing programs over the past several years, working on housing legislation could often be a frustrating experience. Yet, STEW kept at it. He kept working for what be believed in—a fair deal for all Americans not just a privileged few.

You can't replace a man like STEW MCKINNEY. His years of dedication and his fine intellect set him apart from the crowd. He was not afraid to meet life head on. He was not afraid to work in the trenches. He could have avoided the responsibility of fighting for the underdog had he chosen to do so. Instead, he worked for the poor and homeless with great enthusiasm.

I am certain that STEW MCKINNEY is continuing with his fight for the needy. Certainly the legacy he has left behind serves as an inspiration for us all to carry on his work. We will miss you STEW.

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened that the House of Representatives recently lost one of its most respected and hard-working Members. STEWART MCKINNEY served

Connecticut and this Nation with distinction and dignity for 16 years. His passing should be a time when we all should reflect on his accomplishments as a legislator and his integrity and courage as a man.

STEW was an outstanding Member of Congress. His tenure on the Banking Committee highlighted his ability to solve difficult problems with understanding and a complete command of the facts. The Federal rescue packages crafted for Chrysler and New York City were, in large measure, STEW MCKINNEY's handiwork. STEW MCKINNEY also served with distinction on the Committee on the District of Columbia and is remembered for his articulate advocacy of home rule for the District.

STEW was a marvelous guy to know. His quick humor and easy going manner was greatly appreciated, especially when the House was in late session. He had a pretty good golf game, too. But, most importantly, STEW was a Member who loved his district and worked his hardest for the people of Connecticut. While you could disagree with some of his positions and votes on the issues, you could never deny that STEW MCKINNEY was a man of integrity and wisdom, a man who voted with the conviction that he was doing his best for the Fourth District.

I am grateful to have known STEW MCKINNEY, my good friend, and my deepest condolences are extended to his wife, Lucie, and their children and families. All of us share their deep sense of loss.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, STEW served eight terms in Congress following his election in 1970. Throughout that time he served on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, where he distinguished himself both with his work on the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee and the Housing Subcommittee.

When STEW served as the ranking minority member on the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee he actively participated and made valuable contributions on three of the most important measures reported by that subcommittee, namely, the loan guarantees for New York City and the Chrysler Corporation and the creation of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. After completing work on those measures, STEW turned his attention to housing. During the 97th and 98th Congresses STEW MCKINNEY was an ardent defender of the programs instrumental to the economic development of urban areas throughout the country.

STEW had a keen sense of the importance of developing our urban centers and in doing so the need for a cooperative partnership between the Federal and local levels of Government, working in concert with the private sector, to facilitate the recovery and rebirth of our cities STEW repeatedly fought against elimination of Federal participation through the Community Development Block Grant Program and the Urban Development Action Grant Program. His leadership on these issues earned him the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the isle.

STEW's dedication, wisdom, integrity, and honor led him to speak out not only on issues of economic stability and housing, but also issues of preserving our Social Security System, supporting equal rights for all citizens, and improving education for our youth. Additionally, STEW was deeply moved by the plight of Amerasian children. During the 97th Congress he was instrumental in the passage of the Amerasian Immigration Act which gave the children of United States servicemen in Southeast Asia the same priority rights to obtain visas into this country as all other children of American citizens. This legislation typifies the compassion and sensitivity that STEW MCKINNEY had for his fellow human beings.

It is in recognition and in tribute to all his tireless work on behalf of the homeless that the conferees to H.R. 558 have renamed it the Stewart McKinney Homeless Relief Act.

STEW trully dedicated his life to public service. As a young sergeant in the Air Force he served his country from 1951–55. Then in 1967 he ran for and won a seat in the Connecticut Legislature where he served until 1971, when he began his service in the U.S. House of Representatives. The citizens of the Fourth District of Connecticut could not have had better representation in Congress than in STEWART MCKINNEY.

I thank the gentleman for reserving this time. We were indeed fortunate to have known STEW MCKINNEY, worked with him, and counted him among our friends.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, the death of Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY last month was a far greater loss to our country than most people realize.

During his 16 years in the House, STEW MCKINNEY was a legislative craftsman. He never picked an idea from someone else's brain or some newspaper headline. His proposals were the results of his own brilliant and painstaking analysis of problems which engaged him. His speeches and bills bore the

clear stamp of his Yale University education and his uncompromising commitment to lucidity of expression.

Many of us seek committee assignments and focus on issues on the basis of the concerns of our constituents. Certainly, no one can fault an elected official for being concerned with the people who elected him.

For the most part, STEWART B. MCKINNEY set his priorities on the basis of considerations quite removed from the day-to-day politics of his Connecticut district. Whenever STEW immersed himself in issues remote from his district, he did so as a matter of conscience.

The clearest example of STEW MCKINNEY's willingness to put his heart into an issue that would pay no political dividends back home is his dedication to home rule for the District of Columbia. With all due respect for the people of Connecticut's Fourth District, I doubt if home rule for Washington, DC, has ever been high on their list of concerns.

STEW MCKINNEY was appalled that the residents of the District of Columbia literally live in the shadows of the greatest monuments to democracy—the Capitol, the White House, the Supreme Court, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial, yet, they have no vote in either the U.S. Senate or the House of Representatives. Until fairly recently, they had no control over their own municipal government. This was the kind of injustice that MCKINNEY simply could not stomach.

STEWART MCKINNEY was a man of many facets. He was a ranking member of the House Banking Committee. He is nationally recognized as an expert on the intricacies of Community Development Block Grants and Urban Development Action Grants.

Despite his competence over the most arcane and intricate legislation, his passion often went to quite simple matters. In the 97th Congress he made the simple but bold move of winning for Amerasian children, usually the offspring of American servicemen and Vietnamese women, precisely the same immigration rights enjoyed by the children of other American citizens. He was repelled by the racism that rejected children of American fathers because they might have black skin and green eyes.

If I were to choose a single contribution by which STEWART B. MCKINNEY should be remembered, I would focus on his unrelenting pursuit of one of the most basic issues of our time: shelter for the homeless. STEWART MCKINNEY embraced this issue long before it became a favorite topic of the mass media. His grounds were simple enough so that they could be under-

stood by first graders. "People without a place to live are not criminals. The expectation of minimum housing is one which should be met in a society so affluent as ours."

A shrewd student of public housing, McKinney was not about to build abominable ghettoized highrises such as those constructed in the fifties. In his usual thorough manner, he had examined every facet of homelessness—from the financial problems of constructing shelters from homes, to the psychological problems of the homeless. As much as he believed in self-reliance, he had the wisdom and compassion to recognize those unfortunate individuals incapable of elevating themselves simply by their own efforts.

My remarks would be incomplete if I were not to address the question of partisanship. Stewart B. McKinney was a good and loyal Republican. He was deeply respected in his own party. Yet, from the Democratic side of the aisle, we saw not only a man who often voted with us but also a man of such fearless integrity that no one ever questioned the motive of his vote or the diligence that had gone into his deliberations. Stew was not the kind of man to swayed by conventional political pressures.

Would that the American people could have seen Representative Stewart B. McKinney at work in Congress, his every act belied the cynical assertion that politicians are a lower breed. He was a fine a human being, as sterling in character, as compassionate and self-effacing as any man or woman you are likely to find among clergymen, physicians, judges, or scholars.

I do not know his family, yet I humbly feel that I have some sense of their loss. I know I speak for the entire House in reiterating to them the heartfelt condolences which poured forth when the sad news of Representative McKinney's passing stunned this Chamber. My prayers are that Representative McKinney's family will find solace in their memory of his role in their lives and in our national life. I also pray that we whom Stew left behind be blessed with a fraction of the courage to emulate some of Stew's most outstanding characteristics.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a mixture of sadness and pride that I rise to pay tribute to our departed colleague, Stewart McKinney of Connecticut: sadness at his death, and pride to be able to call him a colleague and a friend. We who had the privilege to serve with him in the House admired the acumen and vigor he brought to his work, the compassion and selflessness that characterized his life, and the courage with which he faced his untimely death.

I served with STEW as a member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, especially on the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, where he was the ranking minority member, and know the pride that he took in contributing to the financial assistance plans for Chrysler and the city of New York, among his many other accomplishments.

But the work which he loved most was serving on the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, and it is a fitting tribute to him that the full House will soon consider both H.R. 4, the "Housing, Community Development, and Homelessness Prevention Act of 1987," and the conference report on H.R. 558, the "Homeless Relief Act." STEW will not be on the floor of the House when we act on these bills, but he will be on our minds and in our hearts.

He was a tireless worker and a zealous advocate of those causes in which he believed, and he was willing to sacrifice himself to see his goals accomplished. His work for the homeless is well known. He demonstrated the seriousness of the problem and the depth of his commitment to easing it by joining others sleeping out on a grate this past winter, at a time when his health was already in serious jeopardy. His weakened condition made him more susceptible to the pneumonia that was the immediate cause of his death. He should not have been there, but STEW just would not have missed it.

STEW was a friend to those in our society who needed help, and the greater their problem the greater the energy he gave to them. He downplayed his illness because he did not want it to distract him from his work in the House. Shortly before his death, however, he made it known that he had AIDS, in the hope that he might contribute to the betterment of the lives of others by his death as he had done so many times in his life.

While we mourn the passing of the man, STEW's name will continue to live. On May 13, the President signed into law a bill to change the name of the "Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge" to the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge."

I offer my heartfelt condolences to STEW's wife Lucie, his children and grandchildren and all those who loved him. They have lost a husband, father, and grandfather.

The people of the Fourth Congressional District and all the people of Connecticut have lost a great Representative in Congress. His seat in this Chamber will be taken by a worthy successor, but STEW MCKINNEY can never be replaced.

We, his colleagues, have lost a trusted and respected friend. We will miss him.

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, let me take a few minutes as the last member of the Connecticut delegation to try to say a few words about STEWART. I think that I first want to apologize to Lucie and the children, because I find myself, as I think all of us here, feeling a little inadequate.

The sum of the parts do not get even close to what the whole man was. I do not think that I have to tell anyone that. Our ability to speak about the things that we feel really comes up short today.

There are so many places to start. The legislative accomplishments are impressive. I think any of us, no matter how long we have served here, would feel that we have done our service to our country and to our constituents had we achieved just part of what STEWART had achieved.

But STEWART was a lot more than that. I am not sure if his 1970 Chevy convertible, which I will miss from the steps of the Capitol, was symbolic of his entry into the legislative process in 1970 in the Connecticut General Assembly. Although STEWART was gone when I came there, I served there as an intern, as a page in the statehouse, and remember in Connecticut in 1970 that both Democrats and Republicans admired STEWART MCKINNEY.

In those halls in the statehouse where the partisan battles are often more heated than they are here, STEWART MCKINNEY was one of the few people that was admired across the aisle, that Democrats could feel as proud of their friendship with him as members of the Republican Party.

It is hard to come here to try to somehow talk about what we feel and what will be missed. I think of this old gentile, this old Catholic woman in Poland who saved my father in the midst of World War II. She is a woman that I always use as a kind of standard for courage. She was in occupied Poland, with Nazis and their military forces throughout her neighborhoods. She risked not only her own life but she risked the lives of her eight children to save this one individual.

There are not many people, myself included, that I would dare to compare to this woman for courage. I think I can put STEWART MCKINNEY next to her and feel confident that STEWART MCKINNEY had that kind of courage.

It is easy for us here to be courageous on the floor, the civil rights and civil liberties and the protections that we all have. But how many people, whether in this Chamber or the friends that you have do my colleagues feel confident would have the courage to stand up, even when it risked their safety and security? We all know that STEWART was that kind of individual.

It would have been politically easier often if STEWART had only done the right thing and kept quiet, but he would come to the well and speak out for Amerasians, for Americans sleeping on grates, and coming from the wealthiest district in America and the State with the highest per capita income, STEWART MCKINNEY fought for the homeless who slept on the grates of Washington, DC. STEWART MCKINNEY is someone who not just this generation of Members of Congress but those who will replace all of us will be able to look to as a standard by which to measure ourselves.

There is an old saying where I come from "the Prophet" by Gibran Khalil. It goes something like this: "If I am not for me, who will be? If I am only for me, what am I? If not now, when?"

For STEWART MCKINNEY, he knew the fight was now and he knew that he had to fight for more than just himself or his own constituents. He came to Washington and fought for all of us, all of us that cared about decency and humanity, all of the people of this Nation whose stomachs turn when they understand that the richest Nation on Earth has a substantial portion of its citizenry going to bed hungry and cold each night.

STEWART MCKINNEY took the fights that more of us ought to have the courage to take on. It is never easy to lose a friend. It is clearly much more difficult to lose a father or a husband or a grandfather. It is never good, and there is no way I think to erase the pain.

But for so many people who spend their lives wandering around, failing to do the slightest good deed for others, for the McKinney family you can look over and remember that STEWART MCKINNEY made thousands and millions of people in this country have a better life, and for that we all owe him a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on May 7 of this year, the residents of the District of Columbia lost one of the most vigilant defenders of their city's governmental autonomy with the death of Congressman STEWART B. MCKINNEY of Connecticut.

STEW MCKINNEY began his career in this House in 1971. Nine times the people of the Fourth District voted by substantial margins to return him to office. Perhaps his service on the House District Committee was not uppermost in the minds of the voters as a reason to vote for STEW MCKINNEY, but it is the reason that citizens of this city and this region shall be forever in his debt.

Two years ago, STEW MCKINNEY called for the abolition of the District Committee. At first glance that proposal may have seemed unusual for someone who was the ranking Republican member of that committee. But given STEW's record in support of District home rule, it made perfect sense that he should feel that the Congress should remove itself as soon as possible from District affairs.

In 1973 Congressman MCKINNEY was the key author of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act. Through all his career on the District Committee, STEW MCKINNEY strictly adhered to the principles of fairness and self-government for the District.

He was a leader in the area of voting rights. He championed the Metro System, which is so essential to the transportation system of this region. Had he continued here, I am sure STEW would have played a pivotal role in the battle to gain statehood for the District of Columbia.

STEW MCKINNEY's legislative achievements extend far beyond his work on the District Committee. As a key member of the Banking Committee, he played a major role on a number of the legislative initiatives coming out of that committee in the past decade. And he was a leader of the moderate wing of his party. He was recognized and respected by all of his colleagues as a compassionate and effective legislator.

STEW MCKINNEY's record will long stand as a reminder of his commitment to the people of Connecticut's Fairfield County and to the ideals of participatory democracy for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join in this most appropriate recognition of the contributions made by one of the finest Members that I think will have served in this House in the course of its history. I rise particularly as the Representative of the Washington metropolitan area, an area that did not elect STEWART MCKINNEY to office. The District of Columbia does not have a voting Representative in this body. It has a fine Representative in Walter Fauntroy, but we have not accorded him a vote.

So the almost three-quarters of a million people who live in the District of Columbia need a voice, need a representative, need all of us to attend to their interests as Members of this great democratic Nation. The residents of the Washington metropolitan area, those who surround the District of Columbia, who live in Virginia, who live in Maryland, also need support for metropolitan issues from the Congress of the United States.

I rise to in some small way add the voice of the approximately 3 million of us who live in the Washington metropoli-

tan area to say thank you, to say we join with the colleagues so close to him from Connecticut in grieving the loss of STEWART MCKINNEY.

I rise to say we very much appreciated STEWART MCKINNEY's courage and commitment, appreciated the fact that he would rise time after time on issues of little, if any consequence, and perhaps adverse political consequences in his district in Connecticut, rise on behalf of home rule for those three-quarters of a million people who live in Washington, DC, rise on behalf of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit System that Bill Lehman and STEW MCKINNEY alike liked to call America's subway system.

STEWART MCKINNEY took on the tough issues. I had the privilege of coming to this House in 1981. I was elected in a special election, and I was automatically assigned to the committees of my predecessor. Mrs. Spellman served on the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I came to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in June of 1981 when Gramm-Latta was on the agenda, and I remember there was a real rush to get me on the committee, and I was not sure exactly why.

But the day I arrived, which was the day after I was sworn in, I came in and the committee voted on the Gramm-Rudman targets, and the roll was called and the vote cast 24 for the chairman's position and 23 against. It became immediately clear to me why I had been rushed on to the committee, having supported the chairman.

On that date I had the opportunity of talking to STEWART MCKINNEY and, of course, having lived in the Washington metropolitan area all of my adult life, I knew of STEWART MCKINNEY because he is a famous and revered Member of the Congress of the United States, if you live in the Washington metropolitan area.

So I knew of STEWART MCKINNEY. But he came up to me and we had a brief conversation and he exuded the warmth and, as has been referred to earlier, the caring that I am sure he has demonstrated over the years that he served in this body to literally hundreds of us. And it was not a long or deep or involved conversation, but it was a conversation that made me feel more at home in the House of Representatives and on the Banking Committee. Over the past 6½ years that I had the opportunity to serve in this body with STEWART MCKINNEY, there was never a time when I did not know why he was so respected in our area. That is not to way we always agreed. I remem-

ber we had a little disagreement about whether or not we were going to put seats in the Washington Convention Center because I was concerned that that was going to compete with the Capital Centre that is located in my district in Prince Georges County. STEWART told me, really that is not our decision, that is the District's.

Notwithstanding my concern about the Capital Centre, the logic that he conveyed was indisputable. And he approached those with whom he was opposed with a warmth and intellectual conviction that made it almost impossible to be angry at STEWART MCKINNEY. So I am pleased that this special order was taken. I would like to say to the family of STEWART MCKINNEY who are watching us and listening that they can be assured that there was not a Member of this House who did not, in a significant but certainly small way, share with them a love for and a respect for a great representative of the people of the United States, STEWART MCKINNEY.

I, like all of you on this floor and those of us who serve in this body was proud to be his friend and proud to be his colleague.

I join the House in sending our condolences and prayers to STEW's wife Lucie and to their children and grandchildren.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I first would like to commend my colleagues from Connecticut for taking this special order. I think they'd agree that the outpouring of Members in response to his commemoration only begins to show the depth of warmth and love this House harbored for our late colleague.

Mr. Speaker, our Chamber is much diminished today. We are one fewer in number; we are incalculably fewer in compassion, in talent, and in good spirit.

With the passing of STEW MCKINNEY, I am saddened to have lost a dear and beloved colleague. He was one for whom politics was not an end, but a means of bettering the world around him. For STEW, government was the vehicle by which his neighbors, his city, his State, and his country could improve themselves. His eyes focused not on power, but on the virtues public service could yield to the Nation. It's not surprising then, that he would devote his exceptional public service to help the homeless and those less fortunate in life.

He saw, for example, the importance of bringing this Nation's fiscal house in order. Since 1981, really, I had the chance to work with STEW in formulating approaches to Federal budgetmaking that were both compassionate and fiscally re-

sponsible. He was not content with simply issuing a wish list of programs and issues he wanted to protect.

No, STEW did his homework. He threw himself into the process of creating alternative proposals, first with the loose federation of Republicans known as Gypsy Moths, and later with the 92 Group, recognizing the practical as well as idealistic considerations.

We also worked together as fellow New Englanders to fend off fees on imported oil. Particularly in the early 1980's, when the economy of New England was trying to lift out of an extended trough, STEW recognized the perhaps irreparable damage such a fee would create—particularly for lower income residents for whom he always had a special concern. His work helped block an action that could have hindered the subsequent growth that has benefited so many in our region.

These instances briefly illustrate that, as a fellow Member of Congress, one with whom I worked my entire career in this House, he will be sorely missed. But it is as a friend that I shall miss STEW the greatest. The English poet Byron once wrote a stanza which aptly describes STEW MCKINNEY's openness and friendship:

> His heart was one of those which most enamor us,
> Wax to receive, and marble to retain.

Neither legislative battle nor political difference could crack the marble of STEW's friendship, for which I shall always be grateful. Indeed, I will miss him at our weekly 92 Group meetings, always held in his office, not solely for his valuable legislative and political contributions. STEW was—and the use of the past tense is difficult to use—one of the people genuinely enjoyable to be around. He was the kind of man who truly lent a sense of membership to the House of Representatives. I will miss his compassion, his friendship, his intelligence, his sense of humor, and his dedication.

Mr. Speaker, to his wife and to his family I join in sending my heartfelt condolences. They are to be thanked for sharing with the Nation an extraordinary individual. But to STEW, let me again turn to Byron:

> Fare thee well! and if forever,
> Still forever, fare thee well.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, previous speakers have well delineated the legislative accomplishments of STEWART MCKINNEY and my predecessor, the gentlewoman from Maine, has certainly struck onto what I think I would like to elaborate on and that is the friendship that STEWART showed to us.

In this body we find that as we go through it many people come and many go and some legislative accomplishments are made. But I think it is always shocking to see when someone goes like STEWART, how quickly that name leaves this body on the wall before us. Yet, there are few Members of this House, a few who have that human quality, a few that really touch us deeply. I can think of Bill Natcher and others.

STEWART was one of those. He was one of those who befriended many of us, came to our aid when we needed him.

I arrived here, again, as the previous speaker from Massachusetts, some 13 years ago. I was one of the survivors at that point, one of 16 freshman Republicans, survivors of the Watergate massacre. I came here literally homeless in the sense that I had run up such a monstrous debt that I had no place to live in. STEWART naturally took a liking to me as he would any homeless Congressman or homeless person in that category. He assisted me in finding a way to live, in the sense of a place to live, through a little bit of luck and a little bit of STEWART's help.

I remember without his help I threw my first fundraiser and almost lost more money than we made. STEWART, again, came to my rescue and said "Jim, that is not the way to do it. Here is my home, I will open it to you. Come there and we will help you raise some money." And he did. And to a large extent, through his help I was able to get myself out of debt.

Through time he often helped me again to locate a place to live because there was no one in this House who knew Washington, DC, or Washington real estate better than Stew did.

Finally, I was able to scrape enough money together and I went to STEWART and he helped me find a place where I presently abide.

But STEWART had another quality that I know that many of us who knew him well and whose office he shared many memories with as we had offices close to his and we had friendships through our offices, and our staffs over the years.

But the day that I looked forward to almost as much as any other day in this House was the STEWART MCKINNEY party. I will tell you if you were there at the first party or one of the first as I was, and able to go to most of them over the years, there was no other day during the year when you had a chance to unload, to have a good time and STEWART would be there and all of his staff, making sure that your life was most enjoyable that evening. I will remember those nights; perhaps some of them I do not remember like I should remember, when there are others that I remember that I should not remember.

But anyway, STEWART knew just that correct balance between how to work hard and how to play hard, how to be a human being and how to be a hard legislator.

I also have a kinship with STEWART as a few of us do in this body; the Gypsy moths have been alluded to as the "92 Group."

I will tell you, STEWART was one, when we had those difficult votes and some of us would find ourselves at that end of the political spectrum of our party and we often faced that and he and I would confer with each other and perhaps console each other as to the votes that we knew we were going to cast. We would find ourselves often with half a dozen other members of our party who would bolt and vote in the opposite direction. And to STEWART I have "thanks" to say for saving me many times from being the furthest out on the limb on those votes, and being able to point to the rating scales and say, "Oh, no, I wasn't the furthest out. There was STEWART MCKINNEY, he was further out than I was." So I would be able to say that I was not the farthest out.

I will remember those days and those times with great memories. I remember the McKinney staff and the family, so many wonderful memories.

As I said when I started, we all go through here and most of us will pass without too much notice and a few legislative accomplishments, perhaps, but only a few, when they leave here, will have touched so many as STEWART has, that we remember him not only for his legislative accomplishments but because he was a true friend.

Mr. GUNDERSON. It was in the afternoon of STEW's death that we came down here and discussed what he had meant to each of us, each and every one of us. At that time I said, "You know, today we mourn his death and tomorrow we celebrate his life." Well, tomorrow has arrived and today we celebrate his life. As I was sitting here waiting for my colleagues to finish I was thinking that if we were sitting in 237 Cannon which was STEW's office and STEW were in there he would be walking back and forth and he would say, "Are those people going to pretty soon cut out that rhetoric and get some work done?"

That is exactly what he must be thinking right now, that "this is all very nice, but thank you, you've got things to do." But that is a little bit of the spirit, I think, and the personality of STEW that we came to love.

In many ways STEW was a kindred spirit of mine. I must say that I do not know why, but in those early weeks and months of my service here in the Congress he picked me out as one of the Members he wanted to be sure to say an encouraging word to every once in a while. I do not know if it is legal or illegal to swear on the floor, but I know that his family is listening and I am sure once in a while, without disappointing them, they would understand that he would talk about this "blank place," called the Congress and its frustrations.

But he would always come up to me and he would say, "Steve, don't get frustrated. Don't lose your commitment or your enthusiasm for this place." More than that, what he really did was say, "Steve, keep the courage to stand up for what you believe." That was one thing that STEW MCKINNEY tried to suggest to each and every one of us, and that was to have the courage to stand for our beliefs here in the House of the U.S. Congress when pressures are going to come at us from different perspectives to ploy or to follow a course that seems a more convenient path to follow.

In addition, I think we remember STEW as a Republican with compassion, and if there is one thing that he would like us all to believe and pursue as a party and as a Congress and as a nation, it was that as we pursue our respective political ideologies, we do it with a concern and a commitment to the people we represent and the people we serve.

We also had a kindred spirit in ideology. As mentioned here, the 92 Group was not only born in STEW MCKINNEY'S office, it grew up in STEW MCKINNEY'S office, and as long as the 92 Group exists in this Congress, it will be in large part reflective of STEW MCKINNEY and his patience, his enthusiasm, his commitment, and his encouragement and patience, along with that of his staff, when we barged in there every Tuesday at 4 o'clock with a whole bunch of chairs and a few cans of Coke, and once in a while doing some substantive work and rhetoric as well.

In addition to that, STEW was a kindred spirit to me because he was also one of those people who suggested that Republicans can be concerned about the environment. For me and my district, it is the Mississippi River; for STEW MCKINNEY, it was, of course, his particular district and the Connecticut Coastal Waterway that we have mentioned here before this afternoon, the National Wildlife Refuge. We have also mentioned Long Island Sound. Those were both legislative priorities of his.

One of the things that has come to my mind since the passing of STEW'S life is the discussion by so many of my col-

leagues who are present and those who spoke previously about the quality of the people who worked for STEW MCKINNEY. Certainly his staff has always had a reputation as being not only one of the kinder and more personal staffs of the U.S. Congress but, I think to their credit, also one of the most competent. I would suggest to the Members that I have been blessed to have one of his staff people work for me, and I asked him to sit down and share with me what he would want to include in a special order about STEW MCKINNEY'S major legislative accomplishments. He suggested the two environmental issues I have mentioned, but he suggested five others:

His ability and his willingness in the Banking Committee to deal with New York City's economic emergency in 1975 and again in 1978; his political savvy and his ability to cross party lines and help Chrysler in 1979; his work in 1973 and 1979 and again in 1985 on behalf of the Alaskan oil export ban; forth, his humanitarian work for the Amerasians, which has been mentioned earlier, in the 97th Congress; and, finally, throughout his career, his work on behalf of the homeless and for adequate housing wherever it might be.

Perhaps it was appropriate, when we look at such issues as these, that those words and those sounds of music which finally destroyed the stature and composure of everyone at STEW'S funeral came through when the song, "That's What Friends Are For," was played. I think it got to everyone because that was the time we found in STEW'S theme song what his life stood for.

But I will have to say that I will remember probably just as vividly something that happened the night before STEW'S memorial service. I happened to be driving along the area of Union Station, and I do not know that his family or his staff has ever taken an opportunity to drive by that area and take a look at it, but the fact was that not only flies there the American flag but also there flies the flag of every State and territory of the Union. That evening, as I drove by, I noticed that not only was the American flag at half staff, as was mentioned earlier in our remarks, but also the flags of every State and territory of the Union were at half staff. I thought how touched STEW would truly be if he knew that his loss was felt not only in Connecticut and in the United States capital but was felt by his friends in every State and territory of the United States.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I first came to work with STEW in the 97th Congress. Other Members have referred to the bill for Amerasian children. I was on the Immigration Subcommit-

tee, and he taught me about that issue. I was honored to have the role of a soldier in his army in that case in getting that bill through.

At the same time, he and I were members of the Housing Subcommittee. He was the ranking Republican, beginning in the 98th Congress, and he worked very hard on that issue.

In both cases he did something to which attention has to be called, not just for STEW MCKINNEY but to point out one of the reasons I think there are so many of us here on the floor, that we are in a job that all of us like. Politicians sometimes complain about the job, but I cannot remember the last time somebody put a gun at somebody's head and said, "If you don't run for office, I am going to pull this trigger." So we are all here pretty voluntarily.

But sometimes we feel a little bit chagrined that public esteem of what we do is not as high as what we would like. We do OK in our districts, but we come back and they say, "You know, you're wonderful, but, you know, those bums you work with, how do you stand it?"

STEW MCKINNEY was one of those Members who made you proud to be an elected official. I would be asked sometimes, "All right, tell me, who are some of these people you think are so great?" And STEW would be one of the ones I would mention. And it was not just his energy level and his dedication and the extent to which he was pursuing this job 200 percent of the time, and, typically of him, even at significant cost to his own health, but it had to do with the issues he chose.

We are seen sometimes as very self-interested. People have this stereotype that politicians only do things they are going to get votes for. The number of Amerasian children who voted in Fairfield County, CT, is not great. I doubt if there was enough to tip an election. Yet STEWART MCKINNEY put a passion into that issue. And, frankly, if you look at the demographics of Fairfield County, I do not think there were many of the parents of those children voting there, and, as you know, by the way, if you followed that issue, the Americans who may have fathered those children unfortunately were as happy to see them come as the Iraqis are to see the Iranians.

So there was nobody in America who had any kind of self-interest in the Amerasian issue. Despite the fact that it clearly had no relevance whatsoever in narrow political terms, STEW MCKINNEY worked as hard on that issue as I have ever seen any Member work on any issue. It was an example of selflessness. It was an example of a man who said, "I have a responsi-

bility to try to help some people who are badly off, and I am going to do it."

Similarly, with regard to housing, nobody in this Congress cared more, fought harder, and accomplished more in trying to deal with our terrible housing crisis.

These have not been the best of times for low-income housing. We have Federal policies which I think are at fault. We worry about the homeless, and sometimes we act kind of puzzled. We ask, where did these homeless come from? They did not come from Mars. These are Americans who used to have houses, and economic trends and other things, along with individual problems, left them homeless.

STEWART MCKINNEY understood that as well as anybody in this Congress and fought very hard, and again if the Members had heard STEWART MCKINNEY talk about the need for housing for former mental patient, that is not one of the largest voting blocks in America.

The former mental patient PAC is something I have not yet encountered.

Time and again, STEWART MCKINNEY was one of the most effective, diligent Members of this Congress. He was a man who thought compassion really meant something.

He took his considerable abilities, the influence he had acquired as a relatively senior Member of this body on the other side, and STEWART used them on behalf of people who needed it.

When the mayor of San Francisco, Moscone, along with Harvey Milk years ago was killed, I remember somebody saying that George Moscone said that he wanted his obituary to say, "I was a power broker for the poor." So was STEWART MCKINNEY.

STEWART MCKINNEY was a power broker in that he acquired the respect people had for his ability and he had some serious power around here. He used that not for self-advancement, not to take care of the comfortable, to get his majority higher and higher and higher, but he used it on behalf of the poor, people who were homeless, Amerasian children.

We are all in STEWART's debt for the example he showed for what a truly moral profession this can be when it is practiced at its best.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I join with my colleagues to pay tribute to an outstanding Member of this body.

STEWART MCKINNEY first came to Congress in 1970, and early earned for himself a reputation as one of our Nation's most thoughtful and independent-minded legislators. STEW had proud tradition to uphold, since his Connecticut district had been represented by such outstanding legislators as Clare Booth Luce and Lowell Weicker. STEWART MCKINNEY filled their shoes admirably, providing superb representation to the townships along the Long Island Sound in Fairfield County, CT.

STEW MCKINNEY and I saw eye to eye on many issues not only as one our Gypsy Moth and 92 Club members, but on many local issues. Since many transportation lines run between STEWART's district and my own, just over the border in New York, we fought many battles shoulder to shoulder. I especially remember STEWART's concern for the rail lines and rail bridges in our region. Had STEWART's advice been followed many years ago, our rail transportation network would not now be facing crisis.

STEW MCKINNEY was also a distinguished member of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, and on the House District of Columbia Committee. In the former position, STEW was careful to consider what was the best for the housing, homeless and urban needs of the Nation as a whole, and of his district in particular, a district which includes the national headquarters of many of the major national financial institutions, as well as many proud urban centers.

STEWART MCKINNEY made history as ranking minority member on the District of Columbia Committee in his role as one of the few Members of Congress in all history to recommend that his own committee be abolished. STEW had served on the District Committee since first coming to Congress, and was one of the spearheads of the successful move for home rule for the District in the early 1970's. This was a thankless role which brought STEWART no political capital in his home district; but STEW championed the cause because he knew it was right. STEWART believed that the functioning of the District of Columbia Committee was made superfluous by home rule, and wasn't afraid to say so.

I knew STEWART best for his devoted, inspiring work with us on our Select Committee on Narcotics. For STEWART, this was not merely fulfilling a congressional assignment—for STEWART MCKINNEY it was more than a commitment—it was a MCKINNEY crusade against narcotics—a crusade which motivated so many of us to do so much more.

So many of us looked to STEW MCKINNEY for leadership and guidance, that his loss is shared by all of us in this Chamber. I personally consider my work with STEWART MCKINNEY to be one of the highlights of my congressional service.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Gejdenson) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. Johnson), for providing us with this opportunity to join in expressing our condolences to STEW's widow, Lucie, and their five lovely children. We can assure them that they are not alone in their grief, that we all share their loss and that we are grateful for the opportunity to have known and to have worked with such a dedicated, compassionate humanitarian—Congressman STEWART B. MCKINNEY.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I stand here today. After all it is Wednesday, and the Wednesday group is meeting without one of its most dedicated members, STEWART MCKINNEY. I want to extend my condolences to his widow, Lucie—members of his family and our friend Emil Frankel are here today.

Many of STEWART's finest qualities were noted and honored here on the floor immediately following the sad news of his death on May 7. I would like to add my voice to those who lauded his bipartisan approach to problems, his concern about the unique issues facing the District of Columbia, his honesty, and his dedication to this body and to the people of the Fourth District of Connecticut.

As ranking member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, STEWART wound up serving two constituencies: the one that reelected him to nine terms and the one which had no vote on the floor of the House, the residents of our Nation's Capital. In serving both, STEWART doggedly pursued those goals which he felt best met the needs of the residents of both Washington and Connecticut. No one can argue that STEWART MCKINNEY did not pursue what he believed in.

Many Members would have shied away from such long service on the District of Columbia Committee since the issues the committee faces don't matter much to the folks back home. But STEWART felt that the unique situation faced by District of Columbia residents and officials deserved long-term supervision and interest. He won the respect and gratitude of this city's residents in so doing.

In truth, there is little difference between the needs of the District of Columbia and the needs of the Fourth District of Connecticut. Each has its wealthy areas like Georgetown or

Greenwich and its areas of abject poverty like Shaw or Bridgeport. He served them both with dedication, honesty, and humor. STEWART MCKINNEY spent much of his life in service to his country, first in the Korean conflict, and then in the House. The people of Connecticut's Fourth District, the District of Columbia, the 100th Congress and our Nation as a whole will be poorer for his loss.

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentlewoman from Connecticut can recall when we were both candidates in 1982. We had a mutual friend whose name was, and still is, Bill McInturff; and he is still a mutual friend.

For some reason, he decided during that very hectic election cycle to bring me to Washington to have we meet an individual whom he respected and regarded as one of the finest legislators in the House of Representatives, and one whom he regarded as a close personal friend. That individual happened to be STEW MCKINNEY.

I can recall rather vividly walking into STEW'S particular office in June or July 1982, when there was so much activity going on.

We sat there, and STEW'S tried to be hospitable; and there were so many legislative demands being made on him at that time. One that stood out most significantly was, "You got a call from the White House."

STEWART took the call from the White House on a rather unique phone that he had close to his desk, and for those of the Members that were not aware of the phone, it was a caricature of Mickey Mouse. He responded to an inquiry from the White House, using that phone, very forcefully and agressively, as STEW was inclined to do, and said basically, "Look, I told you before what my position is. I am not going to change. Thank you very much," very forthright, and obviously very conclusive, as far as STEWART was concerned.

I would say to the Members, from that short time in STEW'S office, and from conversation that I was able to observe on that rather unique phone, I learned about many qualities that were mirrored in a relationship and in a friendship that I had with STEW for 5 years.

In a town where equivocation and obfuscation is often reversed as an art form, STEW set a refreshing standard in candor and openness that is really unparalleled, I think, in my limited history here, and perhaps in the history of this Chamber.

If you did not know how STEW MCKINNEY felt about an issue, you were not listening to STEW, whether it was Paul Volcker at a committee or his friend, Malcolm Baldrige, whether they were realtors, bankers, insurance folks, business people, lobbyists or the President of the United States, you knew that once STEW had analyzed an issue and decided that he had to take a stand on that issue, there would be no equivocation and no uncertainty as to what that stand would be and how he felt about his responsibility to project that opinion.

STEW KCKINNEY took his responsibilities in this Chamber as seriously and conscientiously as any Member that I have met, but never without that humor or levity that was reflected in that phone and perhaps never without taking himself too seriously, in addition to having a kind word for people and an encouraging word for people, there was always an effort to bring some humor to the discussion, and indeed that first experience reflected that.

STEW MCKINNEY felt if you believed deeply about an issue, if you cared strongly enough about people affected by an issue, then you must, not that you should, but that you must stand up, use every conceivable means at your disposal to speak as openly, as publicly and as persuasively as possible about that issue and you did not worry about the political fallout. You did not worry about political advantage. You did not worry about political gain. If you believed, then you pursued it with a vigor, with an energy and a will, and you did it as best you possibly could with all that you could muster.

To his family and his friends, I think most of us would share with you that he truly enjoyed doing it just that way, his way. He relished it, not the controversy, but he relished it in a way that we all do when there is a goal or an objective that we pursue and that we can actually affect or potentially affect the outcome. That was STEW MCKINNEY.

I will tell you that in my experience no one has ever better identified himself or herself with his particular legislative district, no one. If I heard him mention Bridgeport five times in 5 years in specific relationship to a specific piece of legislation, he mentioned it 500 times, and I probably did not hear the other 5,000 times.

His constituents were not nameless and faceless people. They had specific meaningful identities to STEW MCKINNEY. He bled when they bled. He cried when they cried and their needs were his needs and he did the best he could to translate that into action and into legislation in this Chamber.

That empathy, that sympathy with people, has been chronicled to expand beyond his legislative district, to the residents of the District of Columbia, the Amerasian children, the homeless, those who looked to him for his leadership on public housing. These people with their unique or special needs, regardless where they were, if they were voiceless, if they were disenfranchised, if they were disadvantaged, they were STEW MCKINNEY's people and he was willing to admit that if you stand up for those people from time to time, you had to stand up to very, very special interests, and he was willing to do that with as much vigor and energy as he could possibly muster as well.

Finally, on a more personal note, after that first meeting with STEW and after I barely survived the 1982 election, I came back and chose to look to him as one of the few people upon whom I could call and contact for counsel, advice, and encouragement, frankly because there were times I needed it and frankly at no time did STEW MCKINNEY not have time for this Member of Congress, whether it was back here as we observed the debate, as we checked out the computers to see how many in that small group from time to time parted company with the rest of the Republicans in the Chamber, whether it was walking back to his office or in his office or in the Banking Committee, STEW always had the time.

But as we noted from the discussion with all our other colleagues, it seems he left that impact not just on those who came in 1982 and not just on Republicans, but on many of us on both sides of the aisle in the Chamber, regardless when they started their legislative career.

So the one final word I want to say to the McKinney family is thank you, to his wife, to his children and to his grandchildren, for sharing STEW with us.

God bless you.

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, it was the immortal Shakespeare in his memorable work Julius Caesar who said, "The evil that men do lives on and the good that they do is often interred with their bones."

The fact is that STEW MCKINNEY's life reversed that adage. The fact is that we are here to celebrate the life of STEW MCKINNEY, a life dedicated to the least of these, God's little ones.

As I said then and I say now, I had a particular fondness for STEW MCKINNEY, not simply because throughout my 16 years on Capitol Hill I served with him on the Banking Committee

and on the District of Columbia Committee, but my kinship with him was as a minister of the gospel. STEW MCKINNEY understood, as few people do, that the gospel is not just good history, it is good news, that it is good news to the least of these, the young, the old, the sick, the poor. He dedicated his life to try to declare good news to the least of these.

Those of us in the District of Columbia who loved and watched him could not help but believe that he was from the District of Columbia.

When I first heard him speak on the Banking Committee on the question of housing, I could not believe that he was from Fairfield. I said certainly from Bridgeport, but for me and for the residents of our Nation's Capital, he was our Congressman.

I do not have a vote on the floor of the House, but as I have said so often, STEW MCKINNEY was my vote on the floor of the House, and not only my vote, but the vote of the homeless and the helpless and the hopeless across this Nation whose causes he championed. For that reason, STEW MCKINNEY lives on.

He found somehow what I call the fountain of youth. Another now anonymous writer said that youth is not a time of life, it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks and red lips and supple knees. It is a temper of the will. It is a quality of the imagination. It is a freshness in the deep springs of life. Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, the appetite for adventure over the love of ease. This often exists more, he said, in a man of 80 than in a boy of 20.

He said that nobody grows old merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, he said, but to give up your faith in justice and right wrinkles the soul.

STEW MCKINNEY was and is eternally young. He lives today and whenever Members of this Congress take to the well or sit in a committee or prepare to vote, to build a nation and a world of justice where none shall prey upon the weakness of others, a nation and a world of plenty where greed and poverty shall be eliminated, a nation and a world of brotherhood and sisterhood, where success is founded upon service and where honor is given for the kind of nobleness that STEW MCKINNEY represented in his life, we will know that he lives and we will celebrate his life every time we stand for the principles for which he stood.

Finally, I would just like to say that it may be said of STEW MCKINNEY, as of few in his generation of Members of Congress, that he possessed that rare combination of intellect and courage and unwavering compassion for the disadvantaged that enabled him to be a genuine leader of the people of this Nation.

I can say without fear of successful contradiction of him what Ted Kennedy said of his brother at his funeral, you may recall, now nearly 20 years ago, that STEW MCKINNEY just saw wrong and tried to right it, he saw sickness and suffering and tried to heal it, he saw war and tried to stop it, and for that he is blessed with enternal life.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my deep sympathy to the McKinney family and to share with them my feelings about their beloved father and husband.

I remember how shocked and sorry I was when the news of STEWART's death was first announced here in the House Chamber. As I listened to speaker after speaker express his sorrow, I was moved by how spontaneous the outpouring of grief was.

My time with STEWART was relatively short. But in those 2 years that I knew STEW I came to respect so much a man that loved this place, loved the issues that were debated, the personalities involved, and the intellectual challenges ahead. STEW was a tireless champion for what he believed. It didn't bother him if he was fighting a lonely battle, or an uphill battle, or a battle that others left for lost. If STEWART believed, he was there. His presence somehow assured us that things would be OK, and that the fight was worth fighting.

STEW was a leader among moderate House Republicans, and he was proud of his role. He was always a Republican, but was never afraid to cross the aisle if he thought it was right to do so. He was as dedicated a public servant as I have witnessed. It amazes me that he stayed hard at work almost till the end. I was in STEW's office just a few weeks before he died and I watched him sign mail, as he always did, full of his usual vigor. It is sad to realize the pain he must have been in as I watched unknowing.

STEWART with all the corporate headquarters and his Fortune 500 companies had a Snoopy phone in his office. I think that says an awful lot about the kind of man STEWART was. He didn't put on airs, he wasn't pretentious; he was kind, gentle, fun, and—what you saw was what you got.

I noticed the number of pictures of his family in his office. It was obvious to me that STEW cared a great deal about his

family, and if he wasn't with them in person, they were never far from his thoughts. He also proudly displayed artifacts that were made especially for him. Some might try to hide those, but STEW displayed them proudly, because they were so much a part of him.

We all know that STEWART was outspoken. I mean, you didn't sit in a meeting with him and not expect at least a few STEW comments. Maybe it was the way he said them, or maybe it was because they needed to be said and no one else but STEWART would do it.

We will miss his intellectual honesty, his love of human kind, his humor, his dedication, his commitment and grace. We have lost a wonderful friend, a brother in battle, and a truly outstanding Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. TAUKE. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the opportunity to join with the gentlewoman and so many others in paying tribute to our departed friend, STEWART MCKINNEY. I have to say that as I have listened to the remarks this afternoon, I have never heard before on this floor such eloquence in describing our feelings about an individual Representative in this body. I fear that my remarks will fall far short of the statements that have been presented thus far.

I did not know STEWART MCKINNEY as well as some of the Members of this House did during their time of service here and during his time of service. In fact it was about 3 years that I worked in this body before I really had much opportunity to encounter STEWART at all.

Then the gentlewoman from Maine, Ms. Olympia Snowe, and I decided that it would be a good idea to see if we could pull some Members together to talk about issues, and one of those whom we asked to participate in the group was STEWART MCKINNEY. I thought, "Why was it that we asked STEW MCKINNEY to participate in this group?"

One reason I know was because of his independence on issues. He was always willing to stand up and be counted. Another reason I think was because of his insight and his intellectual prowess. He was vigorous in thinking and presenting his views. I think another reason was because of his courage. When he spoke, STEWART was always very open, he was candid. I think that you could go so far as to say that he was often reckless in his statements. There was never any pretense at all with STEWART. He told you exactly where he was. If the emperor had no clothes, STEWART was the first one to say, "The emperor has no clothes."

So I think that we asked STEWART because he could contribute something very special to a group that wanted to explore the issues before this body. How great it was that STEWART MCKINNEY was part of the group which became known as the 92 Group, because he was a senior Member who took some of us who were more junior and kind of nudged us along. And when we were ready to throw in the towel, he would say, "Good job; keep going." "The rest of those guys need you," he would tell us.

He invited us to meet regularly in his office. That is why so many of us know whether he had a Snoopy phone, or about pictures of his family. We met in his office and he in a sense became part of the glue that held our group together.

STEWART laughed a lot. When you met with STEWART and you talked about the issues, he would always interrupt you with some comment, but then he would also laugh a lot about the things that were going on in the House. But he also was very, very serious about the issues of the day.

He first was serious in the sense that he was totally dedicated to accomplishing the goals that he had set out for himself. He was also serious in the sense that he took very intently, he understood very intently the views and interests of his constituents, and he was totally committed to that. He would spend hours signing mail. Whenever you were talking to him, you always were worried that you had to compete with the mail. He was very serious about his service here in the House and service to his constituents.

I think that his spirit, a spirit of enjoyment of this work, a spirit of dedication to his position and to his constituents, a spirit that upheld the promise of the Constitution, a spirit that looked out for those who needed that kind of protection, that spirit I think is going to live in this body an awful long time through many of us who came in contract with STEWART MCKINNEY.

When I had first thought about saying a word or two about STEWART after his passing, I pulled a few lines from an e.e. cummings poem. When I went up to the memorial service, which was such a wonderful outpouring in his home town, I heard those lines read at that service. They are:

> Do not stand by my grave and weep,
> I am not there,
> I do not sleep,
> I am the thousand winds that blow,
> I am the diamond glints in the snow.

STEWART MCKINNEY enjoyed life and he also left something behind that is still in this House. When we talk about STEWART, we have to think that he is here now in a sense sharing with each of us those experiences which he has given us, sharing his commitments and inspiring us to move forward and carry on those challenges that he left us. He always challenged, and so tonight as we in a sense say goodbye, I think we also say welcome to the challenges and let us carry forward in the work that you began.

I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for joining me and many others in saying yes to that challenge and recognizing that as we continue to do our work here and do it well, I hope, that we will be having STEWART MCKINNEY behind us and encouraging us along.

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the occasion is sad, though there is joy in the memories.

I knew STEW for only 4-plus years. I liked him very much. Like everybody else here today and so many others, I was drawn to him. He was so natural, and he was that way on the floor. He was always where the gentlewoman from Connecticut is on that side of the aisle, though now and then some of us over here would say to STEW, why really are you over there.

But although he was on that side, there was no line, at least not very much of one. There was a naturalness, a magnetism, a realness that drew us.

He had high intelligence. I do not know where that came from. It was gift from others, I would think; in part it came with him at birth, though only in part. He had a lot of compassion and a great deal of perseverance. Those qualities came very much from his own doing, his own experiences, his own efforts.

Like a lot of my colleagues, I was at the service in Connecticut, and it was clear how rooted STEW MCKINNEY was in Connecticut what was said there. So he was a Connecticut Member of Congress. But for us here, he was a national Member of Congress because his interests spanned all regions of the country.

I believe we last worked together on the fair housing initiative program. It was a small program. Others here worked on it with STEW, and he looked at it not simply, but very clearly. Why are we battling here at such length about something that should be the right of every American, to live where he or she could afford to. He saw that issue, yes, with its complexities,

but also with its gist, and he fought hard, and like on many other battles, he won.

So we here and others in this body are going to truly miss STEW MCKINNEY. I would say that if we do not remember him on a regular basis as we work here, as we talk here, as we listen here, if we do not miss him, that will be our loss and the Nation's loss.

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the first time I saw STEW MCKINNEY I did not know who he was, but I saw this gentleman in this magnificent antique convertible car driving away from the Capitol. This was shortly after I came here, and the person driving the car had such a flare and such panache that he got your attention. I asked somebody who it was and they said, "Oh, that's STEW MCKINNEY from Connecticut."

Over the intervening 9 years I have gotten to know STEWART very well. Ironically, the last time I saw STEWART he was in that same car, or one very much like it, a beautiful convertible, driving away from the Capitol after having cast a vote.

So it is with a real sense of sadness, and certainly a deep sense of loss that I think we all recall our associations with this kindest and most compassionate of men that we will ever be privileged to know. He was indeed a dear friend.

We were both Members of the House Wednesday Group and shared an awful lot of laughs and great conversation. As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Petri) has already indicated, the Wednesday Group is meeting tonight, and if STEW were here tonight he would be downstairs signing mail, interjecting comments, attacking this idea, putting forward that idea. We have a little custom where you get a 2-minute egg timer and you are allowed to speak for 2 minutes on any subject of your choice. That was the only problem we ever had with STEWART, you could hardly hold him to that 2-minute egg timer, he just had too many ideas, and they just had to come out.

He was, I think, Mr. Speaker, a real American in the truest sense of the word, a thoughtful Member rather than a patriot. He never wrapped himself in the flag, but he was an excellent Representative of that flag.

He served in the Air Force from 1951 to 1955, which is the same period that I served in the Navy, so we used to tell old war stories together, among other things.

It has already been noted he was the man who turned down so many opportunities to seek higher office because he loved this House so much. I think that it was so clear in everything

that STEWART did that he was genuinely a man of the House and he loved this institution, he throve on it, and he liked to work in it and enjoyed the combat, the battle, the arguments, the debate. It was all fascinating for him, and he was an active participant in it.

He was a man of means, yet one who did not hesitate to speak out on behalf of the homeless, the downtrodden, and as the Washington Post put it in their orbituary, those who had little or no voice in Federal affairs or whose views were unpopular to many.

As has already been noted, he was the champion and the first person to draw attention to the tragic plight of the Amerasian children, the youngsters born of American servicemen and Asian mothers during the Vietnam war who today are persecuted by a culture that does not recognize them as people.

Mr. Speaker, I think that more than anything typifies what STEW MCKINNEY was all about. He cared about people and he believed that Government had a responsibility to help those who needed help, and that was sort of his pole-star, I think, of everything that he did and everything that he tried to do in this Chamber.

He was not afraid, never backed away from and not afraid to fight a lonely fight, far from the headlines, out of the glare of television. It was nitty-gritty work in many cases and not popular, but he was willing to shoulder that burden, carry that fight.

I wish that I had known him longer. But I think like everyone who has spoken here I cherish those years that I did know STEWART, enjoyed his company, his advice, his counsel, and his marvelous wit.

He was indeed one of the wittiest, cleverest, most enjoyable people to be around that I have ever had the opportunity to know.

So I join with all of my colleagues in giving profound sympathies to his wife, Lucie, and to the five McKinney children.

The United States was made a better place indeed by far because of STEWART MCKINNEY and this Congress has been left with a sad emptiness because of his passing.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad day to remember STEWART MCKINNEY because we all do miss him so. STEW MCKINNEY is the kind of person I think of when I sit back at home or maybe on vacation and think about how much I really care about this body and love this body. I, as my colleagues know, come from a little corner of this country called Brook-

lyn. Brooklyn is a different place. It is its own little world in many ways. It is a curiosity to the rest of the Nation. Just as Brooklyn is a curiosity to the rest of the Nation, the Nation is often a curiosity to those of us in Brooklyn.

Until I came here I really did not have really a great idea—I never served in the Army, I went to an eastern college, all of that—of what this country and the American people were all about. I must say that being in this body for 6½ years which I have been here has both made me a patriot and optimistic about the future of this country because I believe that people in this body are truly representative of the American people and they are a great bunch of people, my colleagues.

And when I sit back at home and think of the different people, this one from this part of the world—of the country, although different worlds, as I said to many of us in Brooklyn in some ways—and this person from this part of the country and why I love this body, my mind would often turn to STEW MCKINNEY.

He and I were from different backgrounds. He was born in a well-to-do family in Pittsburgh and I was born from a family of far humbler means in Brooklyn. He was a Connecticut Yankee. That is something no one will ever describe me as.

But we had a bond and a sympathy. STEW was just a great, great guy. He came from old line stock, yet he cared about the poor and the needy and he had compassion. He just was able to do things in so many different ways.

In the Banking Committee on which I served, STEW MCKINNEY was indeed the fulcrum. He had the compassion that many of us on this side of the aisle had and the dedication to fiscal responsibility that many of those on that side of the aisle had. Both sides would come to STEW and say, "What do you think of this?" And we knew we would get a fair judgment. And more likely than not if STEW said, "I don't like it," it would not fly. He would always give you that fair hearing, he would give you that grin, he would tell you an anecdote. I know more anecdotes I think about STEW MCKINNEY than any other Member of this Congress. Yet then he would draw it out and tell you why he thought it was a good idea or a bad idea.

So I would say in all respect to all of my colleagues that STEW was the fulcrum of that committee. He understood, he combined the needs. In that sense he was a man of the future, really, because where America is going to go and has got to go is where STEW MCKINNEY was already going, caring about people and our problems but realizing that we just could not continue to throw money at them.

So I say as a friend, I will miss STEW MCKINNEY. I say as a Member of this body, this body clearly misses STEW MCKINNEY. But as so many have said before me, we really stand in the joy, in the knowledge that STEW MCKINNEY's way, STEW MCKINNEY's understanding of the legislative process and ability to combine both a need for responsibility and the need for compassion, marches onward.

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank all of the sponsors of this program for having given up their time so that many of us could, in our own good time, have the opportunity to help celebrate the life of STEW MCKINNEY and to say a few words for and about a person that we have known pretty closely over the past years.

It is a great treat for me to be able to say something. For some of us, there may be some redundancy, because when we first became aware of STEWART's death there was a sort of spontaneous demonstration on the floor of this House which I found personally to be almost overwhelming primarily because the oratory was delivered in very short bursts and it was extremely emotional, extremely personal and probably is the best kind of eulogy that any person could have.

STEWART was a friend of all of ours. We are all equally disadvantaged by his passing.

You have seen today, as we saw in previous weeks, that people who speak in such glowing terms and with references to such close personal friendships, obviously are talking about an unusual person. We have seen in this Congress people who could walk both sides of the street, that many of the Republicans have been suspected of being closet Democrats and the Democrats of being closet Republicans. But with STEWART there was never any doubt that he was a Republican and Republicans were proud of him. There was also never any doubt that Democrats could make an arrangement with STEWART if they had the right kind of program. And as has been already suggested here, he was the first person many Democrats would come to because they knew he kept an open mind and they knew they would get a good hearing from him. And if they could elicit support they had an awfully good chance of getting not only a good margin for their bill but that elusive utopia we all seek, a bipartisan consensus.

I came to this Congress in the class of the 92d Congress. That was the year that STEWART was elected also. We had something in common. We both ran "kiddie" crusades of volunteers; congressional committees and national committee had given up on us and we went ahead, unknowingly, and surpris-

ingly got ourselves elected. We had other things in common. STEWART was a businessman and so was I. Both of us operated in what I would call kind of a pickey business, where every sale was an emergency and every delivery was subject to some kind of criticism later or a demand or claim of missed shipment, et cetera. We had much fraternity over our previous occupations.

We both were assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee. He sat on my left on the lower row which meant that by the luck of a coin flip or a draw of a card he was senior to me on the committee. We served there for 4 years of servitude during which time the elderly chairman of the committee was not able to identify either of us by name during that entire period.

I was lucky enough to break out of that rather confining environment and escape to another committee where I joined a very large alumni club of the Banking and Currency Committee, in other assignments. STEWART MCKINNEY thought about it; we talked about it; but STEWART, who at the time was describing himself as an urbanist—that is one who loves cities—told me on several occasions, "Yes, there is probably greener grass over the hill and, yes, I am not making rapid progress in this ram pasture we call the Banking and Currency Committee.

"But this is where I belong. This is the kind of thing I want to do. The Housing Subcommittee is going to be my home and where I make my mark."

Of course, that committee and the District of Columbia Committee was where he made his mark.

There are plenty of others around here to tell of the tributes and the good things that STEWART did. I would like to affirm those things as well, but I would not like anybody to think that STEWART spent all of his time in simple do-gooder activities, flapping around, trying to take care of poor people. STEWART was still the hard-headed businessman. STEWART knew black numbers from red numbers, and on the Banking Committee he had a clear voice of reason when we were doing things wrong, when we were going too far with the program, even if he thought it was something he would like to have later or something he would like to build up to.

STEWART was that terribly interesting blend of sensitivity and reality that is usually undiscovered in this body, and when we do discover it, we never recognize it nor acclaim it or applaud it until it is much too late. But STEWART did have that rare blend.

I remember his service on the District of Columbia Committee, and I used to say to STEWART that every one of us is per-

haps doing some atonement for sins in our previous occupations or maybe depending on our religious beliefs in a previous life, but very few Members chose to wear the hair shirt and rub the ashes on their heads as vigorously as STEWART did on the District of Columbia Committee. He endured all of our jibes, all of our insults, all of our jokes, because he knew darned well that what he could accomplish there might eclipse the things that he could do on his major committee, the Banking Committee.

I remember standing here a couple of weeks ago and hearing Walter Fauntroy pay tribute to him and say, "I never worried about not having a vote because STEWART MCKINNEY was my vote in the House of Representatives."

I do not think Walter knew just how true that was. I remember particularly when we had a little vote on giving the right to vote to the Delegate to the District of Columbia. When I came to the floor, I was wholly convinced that I was going to vote against that bill until I ran into STEWART, who reminded me of something about the origins of our republic and how we all got here as a result of representative government, and that if we honored the process at all, we ought to honor it in terms of the people that live in this city.

So he took my arrogant no vote and turned it into a yes vote on that issue on this very floor. So if Walter had known that, he would have said, "Not only is STEWART MCKINNEY my vote, he may be 2 or 3 or 3 or 4 or 10 or 20 votes for me when I really need him on matters of importance to the people of the District of Columbia, which is our Nation's Capital."

Mr. Speaker, I am probably overdoing this, but I suppose all of us get a little overcome in these circumstances. A couple of weeks ago I mentioned that I never could understand STEWART's district. It is populated by terribly disadvantaged people and by superrich people. Not only do they seem to get along, but STEWART never had any difficulty in getting along with either group, and both of them seemed to feel that he represented them well. I think the simple answer was that he did, and they understood it and kept returning him to the Congress.

There is one thing, when we tell others about our friends, particularly those we love, that we sometimes are guilty of doing, and that is what an old accountant I had one time used to call "putting wings on the dog." STEWART was not perfect, he was not any superman; he just happened to be very good at this job, and he was the kind of person that we all loved and respected. But he had fun, and he made mistakes, and he did

all the things that we do. That was part of his attractiveness to us.

I can remember him hunched over the back rail day after day mumbling things about the Government and about the House of Representatives, about his committee or his subcommittee. "Madhouse" was one of his favorite words. "Total insanity" was a descriptive phrase he used a lot.

STEWART suffered massive frustrations, like all of us do. But in the end he turns out to be, at least in my judgment, the kind of person that I would hold up to people whom I would like to recruit to run for future Congresses and say that "If you can be like this one Representative, you will make a difference and you will serve the republic. You will serve the people not only of your district but of the whole United States." And I would say, "It doesn't make any difference whether you are in the majority or the minority, and it doesn't make much difference who your friends are or where your district is, if you have the kind of attitude STEWART had, you are going to do well, and people are going to know that you are doing well."

We are all saying good-bye to STEWART, and that is no fun, but in a way we are terribly lucky because we are celebrating the fact that all of our lives have been made a lot better because we knew him, because we were inspired by him, and because we worked with him. Let us hope that a little of STEWART rubbed off on all of us.

It will be different for those of us who knew him well, and yet the best lesson we learn from his life is to keep on marching and do the kind of things that we believe in and that he believed in and do the best we can, knowing that we are never going to be wholly successful.

Finally, as a personal aside, I would say also that of the people who came to Congress with me, STEWART was the all-time favorite of my wife, Ruthie. She always thought that STEWART was like us. This is a very flattering thought for me, but she thought that STEWART was a person like us, one that we understood, one who never minced any words, who was exceedingly direct and had the kind of background that we understood, the business background. She, too, would want to have her thoughts expressed on the floor, that while she saw him with increasingly less frequency during the last couple of years, he was a favorite of hers, one whom she, too, will miss very much.

I wish to extend our sympathy to Lucie and the family, and I can say to them in consolation that even though the process was interrupted in an untimely fashion, what terribly good for-

tune it was to have lived with or been fathered by or to have known such a man. That is my consolation as well. I am, I think, much enriched and much improved from having known the man.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, this is unprecedented. We have had 3 consecutive hours of tribute to someone who is very special and who touched all of our lives.

When I think of STEWART MCKINNEY, I think of two oft-used quotes for two very famous people, Shaw and Webster.

Shaw said: "Some men see things as they are and ask why. I dream things that never were and ask why not."

That personified STEWART MCKINNEY. He was the first to admit the greatness of this country, but he was the last to concede in fighting for a solution to a problem.

When I first came here as a junior Member, and I had been here before many years as a staff member, so I knew a little bit about how the system worked, I sought out STEWART MCKINNEY. I sought him out for his advice and for his counsel, because I knew that he was a pack above the crowd. He wanted to make a difference. He cared.

He demonstrated a willingness to tackle the toughest, the most difficult of problems.

He never would concede an inch in his quest for righting a wrong. He did so always with compassion.

Compassion is one word that immediately comes to mind when I think of STEWART. He did so with reason. He was intellectually honest, and he was something else. He was among those senior Members who was willing to take the time and listen to a junior Member.

He was quick as he so often said to me, "Boehlert, you are all wet. You've got it all wrong."

I would say, "Yes, STEWART, tell me what is right."

He would take the time to explain something, something very difficult, sometimes which would seem incomprehensible to me coming out of that committee; but he always had the time for us.

He was a leader. We discovered that, those of us who proudly run under the banner of the 92 Group of moderate progressive Republicans, STEWART was one of us. He was a leader.

He had the wisdom, but he had the wit, and that was an unbeatable combination.

If STEWART were here today, I know what he would say. "Boehlert, why don't you stop saying in a few words what you are trying to say in 38 paragraphs."

That brings me to the second famous quote, and it is etched in stone just above the Speaker's desk; and I would like to quote, because this too said something special about the man we honor today.

Webster said, and I often look at it as a reminder, but I do not have it yet committed to memory—"Let us develop the resources of our land. Call forth its powers. Build its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

STEWART MCKINNEY did so many things worthy to be remembered. We are the richer because he touched and influenced our lives.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as was pointed out recently here on the floor, this is the third consecutive special order this evening in tribute to our colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY; and it is because, of course, he was such an extraordinary man, an extraordinarily able and very much loved, perhaps one of our best loved, colleagues, a man who so many of us admired for his attributes and talents.

That is the reason why all of us want to say a few things that need to be said about STEW MCKINNEY.

In reality, while it is a sad occasion, I think we all ought to take great pleasure in the stories that our colleagues have told about STEW MCKINNEY, and the kinds of things that impressed them about STEW MCKINNEY and the contributions that he made here.

When I think about the words that I would want to use in short phrases about STEW MCKINNEY, I would say things like irrepressible, passionate in his compassion for those of us that are less fortunate.

He had no patience whatsoever for pomposity, an attribute that is in great quantity around here. He would put a pin to it in a hurry. In a body of hyperkinetic people, he stood out for his activity, energy, zest for activity and unfailing good humor which were attributes you could see in STEW even as he was suffering in failing health, unfailing good humor.

STEW had 8 years of seniority on me, and I joined him and began to know him better early in my second term when I joined the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

He, of course, was one of the very best known and really most capable leaders in the Congress on matters of community development and housing, and his talents in that area are widely recognized.

He knew the housing programs and the HUD bureaucracy probably better than any other Member of this body and of the Congress.

He was more than a legislative technocrat. Of course, he cared. He really cared about the people that these programs were designed to serve, and he tried to assure by the kind of oversight and constant attention that they in fact were meeting those goals that we had set for them.

STEW MCKINNEY would battle against his colleagues whose answer to housing problems was to throw more money at them. He would do battle with his own administration and more conservative colleagues who wanted to eliminate housing programs, that were serving legitimate purposes as he saw them, as I did. STEW MCKINNEY brought both sides together to draft a housing bill that could be passed by Congress and could have an impact.

So, he was that necessary bridge and source of ideas and compromise that are so important in a legislative body.

His efforts directed to resolving housing issues earned him the 1986 Carl A.S. Coan Award presented by the National Housing Council.

Many of us had the privilege to cosponsor his legislation to permit the abandoned sons and daughters of U.S. servicemen in Vietnam, Korea, Laos, and Cambodia to be accepted as immigrants to the United States.

He was a leader in civil rights, human rights issues, including domestic integration, and in working to eliminate South African antiapartheid legislation.

In the previous Congress, STEW MCKINNEY won passage of his bill creating the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge to save wetlands threatened by developers. Many of the Connecticut members had a major role also in that effort, and I know that the Members know the details that went into that long effort.

Finally, just to give you some additional idea of the kind of activity he was involved in outside of housing, community development, the Clean Water Act passed by this Congress, includes a provision offered by STEW MCKINNEY to establish a pollution management program for Long Island Sound.

His wife, Lucie, five children, do know, I am sure, that he was very highly regarded by his colleagues in this body, and

that his work truly made this Nation a better place for its citizens; but we want to reaffirm it here tonight and to explain why some of us feel so strongly about STEW MCKINNEY and why the loss is so great for us.

This Member will miss STEW MCKINNEY very greatly. It was an honor, an education and a privilege to serve with him in this great body.

He was one of a kind, and we are very much the better for the fact that STEW MCKINNEY was here as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, an American citizen legislator exactly like the type that some of our Founding Fathers envisioned when the Constitution was passed and the groundwork was laid for this great legislative body, exactly the prototype.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Connecticut for granting me some time to participate in this special order, and I thank the gentleman and the entire Connecticut delegation for giving us this chance to say a few things that we wanted to have our colleagues and other Americans remember about STEW MCKINNEY.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, we have spent many hours this evening remembering STEWART as a legislator and STEWART as our colleague.

An important measure of a Member is the relationship that that Member has with his or her staff; and by that measure, STEWART was truly one of the greatest.

He loved his staff. He admired them. He respected them. He took enormous pleasure in the work that they went on to after they left his office.

He rejoiced in the births of their offsprings. He shared their joys, their sorrows while they were with him and after they left him.

It is a special pleasure that this evening we have had with us tonight many of his staff members, present and former, his family, his wife Lucie, his children, his larger family.

It has meant a lot to me to know that you are here, because it is his relationship with you that set me on my way on a solid and fruitful path.

You have seen tonight what you knew. You knew he loved his work. You knew he served with pride and dedication, but you have seen how his mind and spirit have animated the work of this House, and that truly we do send our sympathy.

We share your sorrow, and this Nation will miss him.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is quite difficult to bring to an end almost 3 hours of tribute to one of

our colleagues, and indeed the second outpouring from our colleagues.

We talked about achievements. We talked about the many, many lives he has impacted.

I think we are a little bit remiss in not referring, as the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. Johnson) referred to, one other group that was very special to STEW, and that was his staff.

We talked about the pictures on STEW's walls and all the memories in his office. One of the things that struck me that was so different about STEW's office from other Members was when you walked in the door and looked immediately to the right up above the doorway, there were dozens and dozens, perhaps even hundreds of pictures, throughout the office of former staff people, of interns, of people who had worked for STEWART.

I think it is safe to say, and I do not think anyone would contradict me when I say that STEWART was probably one of the best bosses in Washington. He treated his staff with respect and dignity.

As a matter of fact, for those of us who watched STEWART working and interacting with his staff, he treated them like family. Quite frankly, he loved them very, very much, and that respect and that dignity and that love went both ways.

I know from working with many of the staff people and getting to know them over the years, they had true admiration for STEWART, just as we did.

I guess when we talked about the thousands of people he had impacted and the impact he has had on people that we do not even know, it is also important to remember that he was an inspiration to so many people who graced his office.

At that memorial service I could not help but notice as I looked out at the honorary pallbearers, I think there were some eight or nine former AA's, people who have come through the ranks with STEWART MCKINNEY, people who have learned from STEWART MCKINNEY, people who have been dedicated to STEWART MCKINNEY, and his causes. I think when we look back and look ahead on the monuments that we will be presenting to STEWART, indeed the many, many lives that he touched in his office, will be yet another monument to his efforts

This will not be the last said of STEWART MCKINNEY. It certainly will not be the last that all of us have thought about STEWART MCKINNEY and the time we have had with him.

I know there will be many of us, and I want his family and his staff to know, that will be sitting back in those aisles in the back of the Chamber and there will be many, many times when we look at each other and talk about STEW MCKINNEY and share in some of the memories and some of the good times that we had with our beloved friend, beloved father, beloved husband, and beloved boss.

I want to take this moment to thank all of my colleagues from Connecticut for sponsoring this special order, I should say the third special order this evening. Even some former Members have come to the Chamber, people like Ron Sarasin, to pay tribute to this outstanding gentleman.

I want to thank the dozens and dozens of Members who participated in the first spontaneous special order, who participated this evening, and took time out of a very busy day to attend the memorial service in Connecticut.

STEWART, I think you would have liked this.

A reporter walked up to me after the memorial service and said, "What did you think?"

And I could not think of much to say and I said, "Well, STEWART would have liked this," and I think STEWART would have enjoyed this evening.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in paying tribute to a most dedicated Member of Congress—STEWART MCKINNEY. I knew STEWART for the six terms I have served in Congress. The tremendous talent, the compassion and the service that he provided to his district and to the people of this country really stand as an example for all of us that aspire to do well in our congressional duties.

I am privileged to have served with him on the Banking Committee and on his beloved Housing Subcommittee. He commanded immense respect in those committee hearings. He brought to each hearing a rich background and thorough understanding of the issues that made the difference in terms of crafting public policy that lasts and works.

In recognition of STEWART MCKINNEY'S final contribution, we have named the homeless legislation in his honor. He has put in a tremendous amount of work over the years for providing housing for low-income people and assistance for the homeless. This is simply an indication of our appreciation for the concern and compassion that he has displayed.

I will always remember STEWART MCKINNEY with joy, with inspiration, and certainly with compassion, setting an example and demonstrating how we can attain a bipartisan consensus.

Today our hearts, our feelings and our concern go out to his wife Lucy and to his family. We share your sorrow and share in your loss.

The spirit of STEWART MCKINNEY will live on in this institution. He has left us with a model of extraordinary dedication, compassion and commitment that we can all strive to fulfill in our future work.

Proceedings in the Senate

FRIDAY, *May 8, 1987.*

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, the Senate just received the formal notification of what is to myself and many others in the State of Connecticut a great personal loss, and a great personal tragedy, specifically the death of Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY of the Fourth District of Connecticut.

These occasions sometimes require pro forma remarks by the colleagues, both in the House and the Senate. My remarks today are not pro forma. They are remarks about a man I considered my dearest friend in politics, in Connecticut politics.

I would like to address them to Lucie, his wife; to Stewart, Jr., Lucie, Jean, Libby, and John, his five children, because, in fact, this is their day.

As in the life of so many other figures, so few days belong to the children; so few days belong to the wife. It is ironic that when death comes everybody finally focuses on those that have had to stand in the shadow of the duties imposed upon those who serve in Government.

Just prior to coming here, I was chairing the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services. It is to this subcommittee that those who need our special care come seeking help from their Government: Those who suffer from various ailments—cancer, heart disease, AIDS, diabetes, Alzheimer's; those who need some special opportunity in the sense of their poverty; those who seek some special opportunity in terms of their education.

And as I have said so many times before, indeed it is this committee that is charged with overseeing the business of life in these United States. And I cannot better describe the work of STEWART MCKINNEY over the past 17 years than to say he also was involved in the business of life. That was STEWART.

I have to say that the focus of attention seems to be on the form of his death. STEWART died of complications from AIDS. I have to wonder, when I know all the things that STEWART has accomplished, where the headlines were during the past 16

years when he went to bat for every civil rights and civil liberties issue that has challenged our Nation.

STEWART's district, the Fourth District of Connecticut, which I represented before I came to the Senate, encompasses probably one of the most wealthy areas in the United States. And yet the man's career was not the reputation of the wealthy, but, diametrically the opposite, it was a voice for those who have absolutely no power, either in terms of their personal circumstance or their political numbers.

This piece of ground on which the Capitol sits is within the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia has eloquent spokesmen such as Walter Fauntroy. But it was STEWART MCKINNEY, a white Congressman from a wealthy district, a Republican, who stood on the floor of the House and in every sense of the word tried to give representation as is called for in the Constitution of the United States to the people of the District. They were not just constituents. But they represented an opportunity, an ideal, that all Americans, whether they are from Connecticut, Wisconsin, wherever, should believe in, and the District today in many ways is better for the administrations of STEWART MCKINNEY. And there was not one vote to be had for STEWART MCKINNEY on that issue.

It is STEWART MCKINNEY who led the charge for legislation from fair housing to Grove City—Grove City, that matter which sits even now before a committee of the Senate designed to bring equality to women, minorities, the elderly, and the handicapped. And whereas many voices in his party and mine decry the necessity for such legislation, STEWART did not sit by and see anything but the fullest opportunity come to those of presently lessened circumstance in this Nation.

One of the reasons he died in his weakened condition was that he was out there on a grate. He got his final pneumonia on behalf of the homeless of this Nation. There are not many homeless in Fairfield County. Yes, there are some in the city of Bridgeport, but in the main not many. But it was incomprehensible to STEWART in this wealthy Nation of ours that men and women should be sleeping on grates, a Nation that has such great abundance. All of us, this Senator included, walk down the street of the Nation's Capital, and we see it with our own eyes. Yet so little is done. They are still there. They were there last year, and they were there the year before.

It did not make any difference to STEWART MCKINNEY that he was hardly in a physical shape to be sleeping on a grate. He wanted to dramatize, to make visual to the people of this

country the necessity to address this sore on the escutcheon of this Nation.

Housing: No man in the House of Representatives did more for public housing in this Nation, a decent roof over every American's head. We made that commitment during Lyndon Johnson's day. We made the commitment, and we lived up to it for a while. Then we forgot about it.

I would suggest you look around the cities of this Nation and see whether there is a decent roof over every American's head. There are a lot of decent roofs in Fairfield County, in my home-town of Greenwich, and in STEWART's hometown of Westport. Believe me, there are decent roofs, many of them multimillion dollar roofs. But it was that Congressman who came and spoke for a decent roof over the heads of all Americans.

We all understand the political realities of this business. When you are in the minority, your name does not go on the bill. The headline does not belong to you. That, I suppose, is what bothers me more than anything else because 16 years in the House of Representatives, whether it was South African legislation, homeless legislation, housing legislation, legislation for Amerasican children, whether it is Grove City, the leader in this fight has been STEWART MCKINNEY. The political reality is such that the title does not belong to you. We understand that as STEWART understood. But today I want his wife and children to understand.

The ideal of America, that was STEWART MCKINNEY. He tried to make it come true. He spent every minute of his time, every ounce of his power, not solely for the residents or the constituents of his district, but rather for all those who needed a special care. That is what this Nation is about.

This used to be a nation that lived for its children. It used to be a nation that lived for those who had no opportunity—now it is considered old-fashioned stuff that does not belong anymore. Well, it belonged to STEWART.

There are those who want to be preoccupied with the fashion or the form of his death. Why is that important? I have tried to talk about the things that should be important to his family and to those of my friends on this floor. Certainly his children know how he loved them. And his wife knows how he loved her. But what else is there in a man's life? The form of his dying? The form of his failings, or the form of his victory and the form of his life.

Well, I am sure that whatever I have said is not really up to the occasion. But he loved his Nation. And he gave the patri-

otism to his Nation that really makes the pledge and the National Anthem and the flag all come alive. Everything that happens from here on in will be ritual. But my remembrance of STEW MCKINNEY will not come from the form of his death or the rituals of his death.

My memories will come from the richness of his life. God bless him.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I was delighted, and I was privileged, to be on the floor when Senator Lowell Weicker delivered that marvelous statement about STEWART MCKINNEY. STEWART MCKINNEY was a wonderful, wonderful person. I happened to know him. He was in the other party. We disagreed on a few things. But I knew STEWART MCKINNEY in the House Banking Committee. I knew what a remarkably fine Congressman he was. But he had the kind of courage that Lowell Weicker spoke of.

It is no accident that Lowell Weicker preceded him in the House in the exact district, because one of the best things I can say about STEW MCKINNEY was, he was a Lowell Weicker Republican. He was in the tradition of this remarkable man who has again and again demonstrated the kind of courage he has. And if there is a liberal in this body, it is not in my party. It is Lowell Weicker, a Republican.

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague, Senator Dodd, I send a resolution to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 209) relative to the death of the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY, of Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to first of all commend my colleague from Connecticut for his most eloquent statement this morning paying tribute to our deceased colleague, STEW MCKINNEY, for the resolution just introduced, and also for a proposal to rename some small, tiny little islands off the coast of Connecticut. I do not think these islands even show up on most maps, except maybe the map of Connecticut, but STEW MCKINNEY happened to have cared deeply about these islands. They are right off his district and they are sanctuaries for wildlife. He made it a major point over the last couple of years to see to it that they be protected. The notion of renaming those islands in his memory, I think, is a commendable and terrific

idea that was proposed by my colleague from Connecticut, and I am honored to join him in that effort.

Mr. President, I rise, along with all the Members of the House and the Senate in grief today to pay tribute to a very, very special Member of the Congress, STEWART B. MCKINNEY, who died yesterday in his ninth term as a Representative of the Fourth Congressional District in Connecticut.

STEW MCKINNEY, Mr. President, was the rarest of public servants. His district was one of the most diverse in the United States. It stretched from the most affluent suburbs in America in Fairfield County to the hard-pressed inner city of Bridgeport, CT, one of the poorest cities in the United States; from the harbors of Southport and Norwalk and those islands that I mentioned a moment ago to the office towers of some of the most affluent and strongest corporations in the world. They were all part of STEW MCKINNEY's district.

Mr. President, I do not exaggerate one iota when I tell you this morning that STEW MCKINNEY was an advocate and a friend for, and loved by, the poor of Bridgeport, by the affluent of Greenwich, by the corporate executive at Xerox or Champion, and also by those who care deeply about this country and its future. He was an unusual figure. He was born to great wealth. He was educated at some of the best schools in this country, private universities. Despite the fact that he was born to wealth and educated, and had all of the things that many would seek and desire in this world, he spent a tremendous amount of his time caring about those people who had neither great wealth nor education. He cared for those who were completely left out.

It was only a couple of weeks ago—and I suspect now that STEW probably knew that he was dying—that STEW MCKINNEY, at a time when we were trying to build up some interest and attention for the homeless in this country, spent a night on the city streets of this Capital trying to bring public attention to the plight of thousands and thousands of people who are the least fortunate in our society. Before speech writers and script writers discovered the issue of the homeless, he was writing legislation to provide funds for their shelter and so being out there he was not a Johnny-come-lately on the issue but, rather, one who had been in the forefront. At a time when many Americans and many of his colleagues here preferred to turn away from the misery of the aftermath of Vietnam, STEW MCKINNEY took up the cause of the thousands of Amerasian children fathered by United States servicemen and left behind in Southeast Asia. That was his idea. You would not know it if

you read the Washington Post this morning. You would not know that about STEW MCKINNEY; it was hardly mentioned. He fought to make the homeless and Amerasians significant issues. A couple of reporters had to go around and find out his sexual preferences and then to call his widow and get her reaction less than 24 hours after he passed away—17 years of public service, a man who sat on the District of Columbia Committee, one of the least attractive positions, I might add, for a committee assignment. There are no political points to be scored in Connecticut or anywhere else in this country by serving on the District of Columbia Committee. Yet, on the front page of the Washington Post this morning, were they paying attention to him because of that contribution? No.

Rather, the question was whether or not he might be gay and then to call his widow to find out how she felt about it. It is a little disconcerting, Mr. President, when you consider how much someone has done, how much they cared for other people, that others can be so lacking in care, so lacking in affection and compassion at a time when a family is going through that kind of tragedy, that those are the kinds of questions that are raised. Those causes that he fought for, that he was a tireless proponent of, I mentioned a moment ago, the homeless and the Amerasian children; he was probably the most forceful and strongest advocate thay ever had. Public housing: my God, you go back to some of the earliest days 15 years ago, STEW MCKINNEY was one in the forefront, fighting for public housing in this country. And again, he came from a district where that was not necessarily a popular issue. I do not need to tell you there is not a great need for public housing in Greenwich, Westport, and Southport, where the bulk of his political support came from.

There was a great need for public housing in Bridgeport, and he rarely got votes there or in downtown Norwalk, CT but that was the kind of person he was. Did that show up this morning? No, it really did not—another example of a person's contribution that will not be remembered. He will be defined by what a couple reporters decided they had to go out and discover from some undisclosed sources in town.

It was STEW MCKINNEY's idealism and genuineness that made him so special to all of us in Connecticut, those of us who served with him. He was not of my party, but he was of my spirit. We shared common values. I could never campaign against him. His opponents knew it. I would show up at their events and I would say nice things about those opponents, but I could never and would never be critical of STEW MCKINNEY. I

could not be. He stood for too many of the same things about which I cared. He was nonpartisan; he was a gentleman, with a great wit and charm. In an age of slick politicians and empty promises, STEW was very real.

He cared about people, his constituents, his family. He cared deeply about this country. This institution will miss him, as I will.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I did not plan to make any remarks this afternoon about the late STEWART MCKINNEY, but I must say that I was deeply moved by the remarks of Senator Dodd and Senator Weicker. I want to associate myself with their remarks and to add another caveat about the life of former Congressman MCKINNEY. It is something that was not printed this morning in the Washington Post or even, perhaps, in the Connecticut press.

Back in the early 1970's, I had the privilege of serving in the other body with Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY. During that period of time, when we were attempting in the House of Representatives to establish the House Committee on Aging, a committee that would become an advocate for the elderly of this country, the chief sponsor of that legislation on the so-called Republican side of the aisle—myself on the Democratic—was the late STEWART MCKINNEY. We fought that battle, and we ultimately won that battle.

I commend my friend from Connecticut, Senator Dodd, for bringing out the real STEWART MCKINNEY in his life, bringing that to the forefront, where it should be. I would like to associate myself with his very eloquent remarks about our departed friend.

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, I ask for adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the resolution offered by the Senator from Connecticut? If not, the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 209) was agreed to, as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION 209

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY, late a Representative from the State of Connecticut.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if there be no further business—and I know of none—to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order and pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 209, that the Senate now stand in recess out of further respect to the memory of our late departed colleague, late a Member of the House of Representatives, STEWARD B. MCKINNEY, until Tuesday next at 2 p.m.

The motion was agreed to, and at 2:54 p.m., the Senate recessed until Tuesday May 12, 1987, at 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, *May 19, 1987.*

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, The people of the State of Connecticut, and indeed the whole Nation, lost a good friend in STEW MCKINNEY. His commitment to the disenfranchised—the poor, the sick, the homeless—will not soon be forgotten.

I was recently sent a heartfelt tribute to STEW MCKINNEY, which appeared in the Bridgeport Post and the Bridgeport Telegram. With anecdotes and poignant candor, it captures the man STEW MCKINNEY was to us all. I ask that this tribute be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the tribute was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REPRESENTATIVE STEWART B. MCKINNEY—HE DID US PROUD

It has been said, "A dying man needs to die, as a sleepy man needs to sleep."

U.S. Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY was a man with intuitive perception and infinite compassion. From 1971 until his death, he represented Connecticut's 4th District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Some of the wealthiest people in the country reside in the district. Conversely, pockets of poverty exist in the cities. These neighborhoods have been injected with the poison which is the plague of the 20th Century—drugs.

STEW was deeply concerned about the urban ghettos for a number of reasons, especially because the youths in these areas are prey for the human parasites who sell drugs. In a sense, STEW was a Republican whose thinking and actions paralleled those of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

There was no phony pretense about him. In conversation, he was candid. Perhaps, at times, STEW was reckless with words. But, always, he spoke his mind.

STEW never feigned to be what he was not. He loved being a congressman. The U.S. Senate had no appeal for him, nor did the governorship. The gentleman who has been taken from us had a special affection for the House of Representatives.

The facts of the Congressman's life do not fully reveal the nature of the man. Yes, he dealt with international and national issues with intelligence and decisiveness. Of equal or more importance was his genuine desire to help the disadvantage. Because STEW MCKINNEY never saw himself as a man deserving special treatment, he could visit shelters for the homeless and provide comfort and encouragement for people cruelly trapped by fate.

Always alert to the possibility that he might be able to make life a little better for others, he obtained a multimillion-dollar grant last year for the rebuilding of Father Panik Village in Bridgeport.

It was not difficult in Congress for Representative MCKINNEY to cross the aisle and gather the support of Democrats for his proposals. The public good, not politics, dominated his thinking and actions. His colleagues knew this. STEW was dedicated to the belief that the American process, if not tinkered with, would work for the benefit of all.

Not generally known is the fact that he and the late Governor Ella T. Grasso corresponded regularly. Many of the notes were written by Ella when she was bored during a meeting in the state Capitol. Often, STEW's writings were done while a long-winded bureaucrat or representative of a special interest group testified during a committee hearing.

Ella, the Democrat, and STEW, the Republican, had much in common. Both enjoyed good humor and had little regard for practitioners of pomposity.

STEWART B. MCKINNEY cherished the principles upon which this nation and state were built. He loved to debate, but he did not seek to wound. Back in the 1960s, while in the General Assembly, he made a remark which was reported out of context. It appeared that he had questioned the integrity of Governor John N. Dempsey.

The following morning, the legislator from Fairfield went to the Capitol early, awaited the governor's arrival and apologized for any embarrassment the reports may have caused Governor Dempsey. On that occasion, a bond was formed, a friendship that endured, with each man holding the other in high esteem. There was nothing superficial about Representative MCKINNEY. When he believed a Republican or Democratic president was right, he supported the chief executive. If he disagreed with policies emanating from the White House, he followed the dictates of his conscience.

At 56, STEWART B. MCKINNEY was too young to die. And at 56, he had suffered from pain for far too many years. While STEW was in his forties, a coronary bypass saved his life. In the past few years, he was beset by a variety of medical problems, but somehow he managed to carry on, insisting that tomorrow would be a better day.

Maybe he knew the odds were against him, but he fought hard and was cheerful to the end. During his campaign in 1986, STEW was open and frank. He invited voters to scrutinize his record. They did and he won a 9th term. As he traveled about the 4th District, the unthinkable was thought. It might be the last campaign for the elected official people had come to view as "Old Reliable."

Members of the Congressman's staff knew people were his first priority. This was a reflection of his thoughtful nature, his belief that government exists to serve people, not cause them grief. It was an endearing characteristic of the man.

U.S. Representative STEWART B. MCKINNEY did the 4th District, the entire state of Connecticut and the U.S. Congress honor by devoting much of his adult life to public service.

He never demanded, or asked, or maneuvered anything for himself. Always, he was alert to the possibility of privately performing an act of kindness. Sadly, today the old saying, "The good die young," rings true.

FRIDAY, *May 29, 1987.*

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, of all the words of tribute that have been spoken and written since the tragic death of our colleague, the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY, none capture the spirit of this humane public servant as well as those that were penned by STEW's good friend, Joe Owens, and published as an editorial in the Bridgeport Post and Telegram newspapers on May 8, 1987.

The editorial, a touching eulogy to a man who served his district, his State, and his country for more than 16 years in the U.S. Congress, appeared beneath a half-page of sketches illustrating STEW's dedication to his constituents and his concern for such problems as shelter for the homeless, the war against drugs, protection of the environment, and the availability of low-income housing. The sketches frame a line drawing of a smiling STEW MCKINNEY, with a plaque bearing the legend: "Congressman for All the People."

STEW MCKINNEY was a Congressman for all the people—as all his colleagues well knew.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the article be printed in the Record.

The article follows:

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APPENDIXES

Conference Report on H.R. 558,
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act

Proceedings in the House

TUESDAY, *June 30, 1987.*

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 209 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 209

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report on the bill (H.R. 558) to provide urgently needed assistance to protect and improve the lives and safety of the homeless, with special emphasis on elderly persons, handicapped persons, and families with children, and all points of order against said conference report for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX, and with clauses 3 and 4 of rule XXVIII are hereby waived. Debate on said conference report shall continue not to exceed two hours.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Glickman). The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Wheat) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Quillen), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 209 is a simple rule which provides for the consideration of the conference report on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Since conference reports are privileged, the rule does not provide any special procedures for consideration of the bill.

The bill will be considered under the normal legislative process for consideration of conference reports except that the rule provides for 2 hours of general debate instead of 1. There are six committees which share jurisdiction over this legislation. For this reason, 2 hours of general debate time was provided in the rule.

All points of order against the bill for failing to comply with clause 2 of rule XX, that is the rule which prohibits House conferees from agreeing to Senate amendments that contain unauthorized appropriations, are waived. Section 762 of the

act allocates funds for job demonstration and emergency community services homeless grant programs for specified Indian tribes. Since the House conferees were not authorized to agree to this provision, it causes the conference report to be in violation of the rules of the House and a waiver is necessary.

Points of order against the conference report for failing to comply with clause 3 of rule XXVIII, that is the rule which prohibits conferees from agreeing to provisions which are outside of the scope of the legislation committed to conference, are also waived.

Mr. Speaker, in section 762 of the act, the conferees—for the purpose of clarification, agreed to language that was not in the original legislation. By so doing, they exceeded the scope of the original legislation and a waiver of clause 3 of rule XXVIII was needed.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule waives all points of order against the conference report for failing to comply with clause 4 of rule XXVIII. Clause 4 of rule XXVIII prohibits the inclusion of nongermane Senate provisions in a conference report. Title IX of the bill is a Senate amendment not contained in the House passed version of the Homeless Assistance Act. For that reason, a waiver of clause 4 of rule XXVIII is necessary.

Mr. Speaker, the plight of the homeless is an issue that has been a matter of deep public concern for some time now. This measure seeks to assist the homeless by providing funds for programs which will aid them, better coordinating public resources and programs and establishing an Interagency Council on the Homeless.

I believe that this rule will allow for the expeditious consideration of this sorely needed measure. Therefore, I urge that we adopt the rule.

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the homeless really touch our hearts. It is very cruel indeed that they be forced to sleep out on the streets. We do not here in this House completely understand the plight of these people. Whether or not the millions of dollars contained in this bill will aid in any appreciable way, no one knows at this point, but it is a beginning.

The thing that we do not want to do, however, is give an incentive to those young people who would want to go out on their own to become homeless, knowing that they would have a shelter, knowing that they would have protection. We do not need to encourage people to become homeless. I hope that this program will not result in that.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend a "yes" vote on the rule, so that we can consider the conference report.

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, this is a vital issue. It has been renamed for our colleague, STEWART B. MCKINNEY, because he worked so tirelessly on this issue. I believe all of us recognize the importance of moving to consideration of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 209 I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 558) to provide urgently needed assistance to protect and improve the lives and safety of the homeless, with special emphasis on elderly persons, handicapped persons, and families with children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present to the House today the conference report to accompany H.R. 558, the newly named Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. I am most gratified to be in a position to present to the House this major piece of legislation which attempts to address in a comprehensive manner, for the first time, the housing, health, and nutrition needs of homeless people. It is especially gratifying to me since it was my Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development that first brought to the attention of the Congress and the Nation back in December 1982, the growing national problem of homelessness in America. Ever since those landmark hearings almost 5 years ago, my subcommittee has been reviewing the ever-increasing problems of homelessness, and we have done so at least twice a year since 1982.

Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents the first congressional effort in one piece of major legislation to begin addressing the needs of the homeless American people. It is both a national problem and a local problem. As a national problem, it demands a national response and this bill recognizes the national needs and the necessity for a national response. Even the administration, which has refused until this year to recognize the problems of homelessness on a national scope, requested $100 million for fiscal year 1988. This conference report is a bipartisan product and I commend not only the Democratic members of my own committee and the Democratic members of the other five committees that participated

in this conference, but I would commend the Republican members of this conference who joined us in making this a bipartisan product. In particular, I wish to commend the distinguished ranking minority member of the Banking Committee, Mr. Wylie of Ohio, who has been with us from the very start in supporting efforts for providing assistance to homeless people. Without his efforts, we would not have gotten this far.

Mr. Speaker, no homeless assistance bill or housing bill could have gotten as far as it did without the major contribution of the member whose name graces this piece of legislation. This bill is the last piece of legislation that our late colleague, STEWART MCKINNEY, had a major role in devising. It was his drive and commitment and efforts at pulling together the bipartisan support that enabled us to move this bill so quickly through the House. He was a participant on all of my subcommittee's hearings on homelessness and for a time he was the only member of the minority who attended the hearings. The conference recognizes the major contribution that he made by naming this bill in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, this was a difficult conference, not because Members of the House disagreed in what we were all trying to do, but because both bodies approached aiding the homeless in very different ways. The conferees struggled to meld differing approaches and, I believe, have successfully done so in this conference report. Of the nine titles in this conference report, the Banking Committee members were the major conferees on five of the titles.

This conference report authorizes funds for fiscal year 1987 totaling $442.7 million and for fiscal year 1988, $616 million. When this bill passed the House, Mr. Speaker, it provided an authorization only for fiscal year 1987 at $500 million. The conference report reduces that authorization for fiscal year 1987 to $442.7 million. The Senate version of H.R. 558 authorized, in addition, for fiscal year 1988 such sums as may be necessary. The conference agreed to authorize for fiscal year 1988 and authorized specific dollar levels for all of the programs contained in the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, we now have a Federal approach toward dealing with the homeless problem in this country. The conference report will create an interagency council for homelessness requiring 15 departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as well as any other agencies that the interagency council deems appropriate, to be involved in reviewing all Federal activities and programs in providing for a response to deal with the homeless problems of our country.

The conference report authorizes in a more permanent nature, the FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Program. As the Members know, this program has had to be continued annually by appropriations acts.

The major part of this conference the Banking Committee had responsibility over was the housing assistance provisions contained in title IV. These are major housing and shelter initiatives that reflect the differing types of housing needs for homeless people. We have found in our hearings that many communities require different types of assistance to meet different types of housing needs. Some communities require emergency shelter, other communities require renovation funds to bring existing housing stock up to livable standards for families and elderly people, other communities require assistance to providing housing for single individuals and other communities might require special housing for the deinstitutionalized mentally and handicapped people. Title IV responds to all of these different types of housing needs for the different types of people that make up the homeless population of our country.

Title V deals with the identification and use of surplus property. The Banking Committee, in conjunction with the distinguished members of the Government Operations Committee, provided the assistance through HUD to expand the use of underutilized public buildings and properties to assist the homeless.

Mr. Speaker, the many provisions of the conference report dealing with health care for the homeless, education training, community services for the homeless, food assistance for the homeless, and provisions that assist veterans will be discussed by the members of the other committees that are conferees.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to promptly adopt this landmark piece of legislation.

In other words, and to conclude, Mr. Speaker, this conference, I believe, is a milestone mark in legislative ingenuity. I want to thank all my distinguished colleagues, both on this side as well as the other side of the Capitol, for their ingenuity, their creative legislative efforts, because I think for the first time we have devised with the assistance on the House side of five other committees, a total of six committees, a product that is worthy of the reputation of skillful and effective legislative action on the part of the House Members.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 558. This legislation

provides a response to one of the most disturbing problems facing our Nation. Today we bring before the House a comprehensive approach—one that encompasses the work and contributions of five committees. This conference report authorizes the kinds of services and assistance desperately needed by homeless people including housing, health care, and education.

The incidence of homelessness is a national tragedy. It is the manifestation of years of neglect and callous disregard for the plight of our Nation's poor. It is the direct result of:

The dismantling of Federal low-income housing programs;

The scarcity of decent jobs and decent wages;

The reduction in funding for social services by all levels of government; and

The feminization of poverty which has lead to the most rapidly growing segment of the homeless, homeless families with children, particularly in families headed by women.

While some have ignored this problem or rationalized that the homeless were homeless by choice, the House of Representatives has led Federal efforts to respond. The first hearings to examine this problem were held by the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development. In 1983, the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs reported the first legislation to provide shelter for the homeless.

Time and time again we have received the support of this body for our efforts. Regrettably the urgency we felt was not shared by the other body or by the administration. Now, with a more cooperative Senate and a new recognition of the problem in the White House, we can present a conference report with confidence that it will be signed by the President.

This could not have happened without the tireless efforts of many of our colleagues. Henry Gonzalez has used the Housing Subcommittee to bring this issue to the national conscious. Bruce Vento was the first to introduce homeless assistance legislation and is the architect of the major shelter program in this legislation. Mary Rose Oakar has championed the cause of transitional housing for families and the mentally disabled. And, without Mike Lowry's efforts to husband this legislation through the legislative process, I doubt this legislation would be before us today.

The Banking Committee has been fortunate that we have always had bipartisan support for our efforts to assist the homeless. Chalmers Wylie was a cosponsor of the original homeless assistance bill in 1982 and his constant support dem-

onstrates that it is compassion and not partisanship which motivates his actions.

Finally, I want to acknowledge the efforts of one last person. While we were in conference with the Senate, our late colleague STEWART MCKINNEY passed away. For STEWART, the plight of the homeless was more than a cause, it was a passion. STEWART passionately believed in the Government's responsibility to insure that the basic necessities of life and indeed the basic necessities of human dignity were available to all people. Sadly his death may have been hastened by his efforts to dramatize the needs of our fellow citizens who do not have a safe and warm place to sleep. Out of our respect, gratitude and love for our former colleague, the conferees have entitled this legislation the "Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act." I urge my colleagues to acknowledge this most fitting tribute and support passage of this conference report.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, as one of those who has long supported aid for the homeless and as an original cosponsor of this legislation to assist homeless Americans, I rise in strong support of this conference report.

This legislation was introduced with broad bipartisan support, and I would compliment all those who had a part in the drafting and in the movement of this legislation through the House, the Senate, and through the House-Senate conference.

Just as important in the drafting and movement of this legislation are the millions of our citizens across this great land who have urged and who have pleaded for our action in combatting this ever-growing problem that faces so many of our people.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is strongly supported by the United Way, the Salvation Army, the National Council of Jewish Federations, the American Red Cross, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the National Council of Churches, and by such organizations as the National Mental Health Association, the Association for Retarded Citizens, United Cerebral Palsy, and the Easter Seal Society.

These are some of the organizations that have stood in the front lines in our fight to aid the homeless. They will use these funds—and they will use them wisely—as we go about fighting this cancer that has spread over our Nation in such a short time.

By adopting this legislation we are showing those without homes, those without hope, those without a designated place

in society that we do care, and that they, too, are part of the American dream to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is to focus attention on the fact that there is a problem. As I have seen it in Columbus, you can see it in every large city in the country. But as I have seen this suffering and hardship in our community, I also have seen how some of it can be alleviated.

In Columbus we have an excellent program to aid the homeless that is funded under previous legislation that was approved by Congress. It works, but we need more money and we need additional tools. H.R. 558 will provide that, and as it does let us pray that it returns to our citizens their dignity, their self-respect, and, yes, even their families—the things they forfeited in order to survive.

The conference report to accompany H.R. 558 represents agreements reached by a number of committees from the House and Senate. The portion considered by the Banking Committee provides additional funding in fiscal year 1987, and new authorizations for fiscal year 1988 for three existing programs to aid the homeless. These are the Emergency Food and Shelter Program administered through FEMA, the Emergency Shelter Grant Program, and the Transitional Housing Demonstration Program.

Also, there is additional funding for the current Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program to be used in conjunction with the rehabilitation of single-room occupancy dwelling units to provide housing for the homeless.

The second initiative, the Supportive Services Demonstration Program, is a combination of the permanent housing for handicapped homeless provision from H.R. 559 and the existing Transitional Housing Demonstration Program. This initiative is designed to begin to remedy the current critical shortage of permanent housing for homeless handicapped persons through matching grants for the acquisition and rehabilitation of properties for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, several of my House colleagues, as well as some of the Senate conferees, have raised questions regarding these new program initiatives. Their points, I believe, are well taken. For example, I feel that State and local governments should be doing more to address the particular needs of the homeless in their communities.

During the conference, we attempted to refine these programs with this concern in mind, and as presently structured there is a stronger local involvement. In addition, the House accepted the Senate provision on the comprehensive homeless

assistance plan to ensure coordination at the State and local governments level with voluntary nonprofit organizations in their efforts to assist the homeless.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is far from being the final solution to this very serious problem. However, it does represent a more comprehensive effort by the Federal Government to address the needs of homeless families and individuals.

With this bill we are recognizing the continuing existence as well as the critical nature of the issue. It's not only a step in the right direction, it's a giant step. I congratulate my colleagues for recognizing the need for this legislation, and I support passage of the conference report.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, first let me add my commendation and my appreciation to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez), my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Wylie), and all of the Members from the different committees who have worked on this legislation. I appreciate the work that was done by the respective members of our Committee on Agriculture.

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, I rise in enthusiastic support of the conference report on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, and ask my colleagues to give speedy approval to this important piece of legislation. The conference agreement is a sound and compassionate compromise between the House and the Senate that addresses one of the real tragedies of the 1980's—homelessness.

Mr. Speaker, I compliment my colleagues on the other committees who have worked on this conference agreement for the innovative and responsible approaches they have selected to attack this deepening problem.

The conference agreement on H.R. 558 will make several administrative changes in the Food Stamp Program, and extend the TEFAP law, to ensure that appropriate nutrition assistance is made available to homeless persons.

TEFAP is an acronym for the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, and it provides for the orderly and efficient distribution of surplus Commodity Credit Corporation commodities, such as cheese, butter, and flour, to charitable institutions, such as soup kitchens and food banks. The conference agreement will require the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute a variety of commodities that are most useful to these eligible recipient agencies.

The TEFAP Program is scheduled to expire at the end of this fiscal year. The conference agreement will extend the pro-

gram and authorize appropriations for State administrative costs involved in distributing the surplus commodities, through September 30, 1988. Since homeless people are prime beneficiaries of TEFAP assistance, and with homelessness an increasingly serious national problem, the extension made by the conference agreement is appropriate.

The conference agreement also provides for a procedure to ensure adequate distribution of surplus cheese, flour, and cornmeal under TEFAP. The conference provision expands the original House provision in this regard to include not only cheese, but also flour and cornmeal, as proposed by the Senate. This new distribution procedure is needed because of situations in the past when States, under current TEFAP procedures, have run out of these commodities to meet the needs of destitute people. Large stocks of surplus cheese, flour, and cornmeal are available; it is just a matter of revising application procedures under the program to ensure that these commodities go where they are needed. The conference agreement effectively responds to that problem.

The major food stamp provisions of the conference agreement will help meet the current food needs of homeless people. The conference agreement defines the term "homeless individuals" and authorizes State food stamp agencies to conduct outreach programs targeted to the homeless, with one-half of the costs of such programs to be federally funded. It will expand expedited service to homeless individuals and households without enough income to pay their rent and make them eligible to receive food stamp benefits within 5 days instead of the normal 30-day processing period.

It will increase the ceiling on the excess shelter cost deduction under the Food Stamp Program, effective October 1, 1987, and require that the cap be adjusted each October 1 to reflect changes in the shelter, fuel, and utilities components of the Consumer Price Index. This method of adjustment is also adopted for the annual adjustments to the standard deduction. The conference agreement will increase the ceiling on the excess shelter cost deduction for the 48 contiguous States, with comparable increases for Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. This will enable needy families in areas where housing is costly to supplement their food budget without sacrificing their housing budget.

The conference agreement adopts the House provision and will exclude from household income, for purposes of determining food stamp eligibility and benefits, third-party payments for temporary housing, if the housing lacks meal prepa-

ration facilities. This will address the problem of loss of food stamp benefits by homeless persons who temporarily are living in "welfare hotels," because of a current eligibility rule that otherwise counts these excessive housing payments as income.

The conference agreement adopts the Senate provisions that will allow a sibling, with minor children, to live together with another sibling and yet be considered a separate household if the sibling with minor children purchases food and prepares meals separately from the other sibling. It also allows three generations living together to form two separate households if the parents with minor children purchase and prepare meals separately from the grandparents. These provisions will benefit homeless families who find lodging with their relations.

Also, the conference agreement will make savings in the Food Stamp Program to partially offset any increased Food Stamp Program costs under other provisions, by—

First, imposing a new loss-of-benefits penalty on food stamp recipients who willfully or fraudulently underreport income; and

Second, delaying—until October 1, 1987—a scheduled July 1, 1987, upward adjustment in the food stamp income standards of eligibility to reflect increases in the poverty guideline—and similarly changing the schedule for future adjustments.

The provisions contained in the conference agreement require no increase in deficit spending in fiscal year 1987; and spending in later years, including additional distribution of surplus Government commodities, would be subject to the appropriation process. I believe we can find the money for future years and not increase the deficit, but that will be our task later this year.

Mr. Speaker, homelessness is a social tragedy that is demeaning to all of us who are privileged to live in this great Nation. We must help those among us without homes and without hope.

The conference agreement on H.R. 558 is a step toward providing that help. It is responsible and balanced legislation, and I urge its adoption by the House today.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge that Members vote "aye" on the conference agreement on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Title VIII of this conference agreement is under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. Title VIII includes important nutrition assistance to the homeless and families in danger of becoming homeless.

Not only were we able to include all of the nutrition provisions in the House and Senate bills which will prevent many individuals and families from becoming homeless, but we were able to keep the cost of the conference agreement $1 million below the House-passed level for fiscal year 1988.

The shortage of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families is a significant factor in the increase in the number of homeless in recent years. Three homeless prevention provisions in the conference agreement provide significant assistance to defray the high cost of housing and also to ensure that families with high housing costs have access to food stamp benefits.

First, to help defray some of the cost of housing for low-income persons, the conference agreement increases the shelter deduction for families with high housing costs from $149 a month to $164 a month.

Second, for poor people dependent upon food stamp benefits to survive, the current law effectively prohibits related families from living together. The conference agreement corrects this inequity.

Third, the House accepted the Senate provision in conference to get food stamps to homeless and near-homeless applicants, who meet all other requirements for food stamps, within 5 calendar days instead of the usual 30 calendar days after they first apply.

Both the House and the Senate bills institute Federal matching funds for food stamp informational or outreach activities to ensure that homeless persons are aware they may be eligible for benefits.

The conference agreement includes the House provision to prevent food stamp benefits of persons living in so-called welfare hotels from being reduced to reflect a portion of room charges paid by welfare agencies on their behalf. This is an emergency measure to correct a problem which came to light in New York City but apparently is occurring elsewhere in the country.

One of the most effective ways to ensure that homeless and other low-income households receive prompt nutrition assistance is the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The administration sought to shut off administrative funds this winter for TEFAP through an illegal diversion of appropriations to help finance Federal pay increases. The conference agreement includes five provisions related to TEFAP.

First, the authorization for TEFAP is extended through September 30, 1988, to assist States with transportation and stor-

age costs at the current level of $50 million. TEFAP is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to serve nearly 15 million Americans. Extending this authorization is important to reassure the low-income Americans who depend on the surplus commodities distributed through TEFAP that the food they depend upon will not be snatched away from them.

Second, the conference agreement requires the distribution of additional commodities through TEFAP if requested by the Governor of a State. The conferees accepted the House provision for the distribution of up to 14 million pounds of cheese a year through TEFAP. Subject to appropriations, the conference agreement mandates the distribution of this additional cheese. In addition, the conference agreement adopts the Senate provision requiring the additional distribution of flour and cornmeal to States whose Governors certify a need.

Third, the conference agreement includes a House requirement for Congress to be notified each time that a State Governor requests additional commodities.

Fourth, the Department of Agriculture will be required to distribute a variety of commodities and products which are most useful to the agencies which distribute the food to the poor.

Fifth, the statement of managers on the conference agreement includes the language which I had included in the House report on the nutrition provisions of the bill to direct the U.S. Department of Agriculture to carry through on the statutory requirement in the Temporary Emergency Act that commodities be made available under TEFAP as expeditiously as possible. The statement of managers includes the following language: "The conferees expect the Department of Agriculture to make immediate improvements in the timing of commodity distributions with the goal of ensuring delivery of a State's full alotment by the fifteenth of each month, where appropriate."

In conclusion, I want to thank my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition for their bipartisan cooperation in shaping first the House bill and then this successful conference agreement. I particularly want to thank Bill Emerson, our ranking minority member, for his bipartisan cooperation and significant contributions to the final agreement.

In addition, I want to thank my colleague from Minnesota, Bruce Vento, for his leadership in ensuring the distribution of additional cheese to the homeless and other low-income individuals through TEFAP. I also want to express my gratitude to my colleague from Texas, Mickey Leland, for his leadership on

the homeless issue. The Select Committee on Hunger, which Mickey Leland chairs, has been instrumental in galvanizing support for the need to ensure adequate nutrition for the homeless.

While we can all take justifiable pride in this conference agreement, neither title VIII nor the other titles in this conference agreement will eliminate the shame of homelessness in our Nation. To achieve this objective will require a sustained long-term commitment. On the other hand, this agreement achieves the objective of ensuring that nutrition assistance is immediately available to homeless individuals and families and takes some significant steps toward preventing future increases in the number of homeless Americans.

I urge Members' support of this conference agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to describe the provisions in the conference agreement on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, which pertain to the nutrition provisions in title VIII of this agreement.

This agreement is highly successful. Not only were we able to include all of the provisions in the House and Senate bills which are designed to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless, but we were able to keep the cost of the conference agreement $1 million below the House-passed levels.

In large part, the successful outcome of this conference is a tribute to the bipartisan cooperation of my colleague, Bill Emerson, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition.

The conference agreement includes three homeless-prevention provisions:

First, the shortage of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families is a significant factor in the increase in the number of homeless persons in recent years. To help defray some of the cost of housing for low-income persons, the House bill increased the shelter deduction for families with high housing costs from $149 a month to $168 a month. The Senate bill effectively increased this deduction to $158 a month. The conference agreement adopts a housing deduction of $164 a month. The conference agreement also includes two provisions in the Senate bill to correct the treatment of shelter costs in calculating both the shelter and standard deductions in determining food stamp benefits. Second, the House also accepted a Senate amendment which should significantly reduce one cause of homelessness; the penalties that now exist in the definition of food stamp household for families dou-

bling- and tripling-up in housing units. The current rule requiring siblings, parents and children, regardless of their ages or circumstances, to be treated as one Food Stamp household if they share living quarters. The implementation of this rule tends to reduce or deny benefits for families who share shelter but do not share food. Unrelated people can live with each other, however, and not worry about having their food stamps reduced or terminated by operation of the current household definition as long as they do not purchase and prepare their meals together.

For poor people dependent upon food stamp benefits to survive, this law effectively prohibits related families from living together. The House Select Committee on Hunger heard convincing testimony that current rules are directly causing homelessness by inducing people with homes to throw out homeless relatives to keep from having the host family's food stamps cut.

A mayoral commission on homelessness in New York reported this spring that evictions by friends or relatives was an important cause of homelessness. The Commission found that current food stamp rules contributed to this problem by reducing or terminating the food stamps of relatives that double up in living quarters. A homeless woman from Missouri with several young children testified before the House Select Committee on Hunger that she was forced to leave her mother's home and move into a shelter because of food stamp rules that this bill fortunately changes. Her mother and siblings could not, or would not, feed her family; yet their presence in her mother's home made her and her children ineligible for food stamps. The current regulations which define households for the purposes of eligibility for food stamps are more restrictive than the provision in the Food Stamp Act. All related individuals sharing the same address are considered part of the same household. In contrast, the Food Stamp Act limits the application of the household rule to relatives living together. Thus, the regulations do not take into account the fact that relatives can share the same address but live in separate apartments or parts of a home.

The Food Stamp Act needs to be changed so that grandparents are not forced to throw their grandchildren out in order to get food stamps. Compelling relatives like hers to move into shelters or out onto the street serves no rational purpose. Our Food Stamp Program rules should not cause this to happen.

A nationwide survey just completed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors found that families with children were the single fastest growing segment of the homeless population. The conference report, therefore, will allow parents who have minor children to form separate households without regard to the parent-child or sibling rules as long as they purchase and prepare meals together.

This provision retains, of course, the current requirement that people must purchase and prepare food separately from others in order to be considered a separate food stamp household. To ensure that the parent-and-minor-child household continues to be a separate household, the amendment will require recertification for such families every 6 months. This reexamination should involve a standard recertification; which for most such households already comes up at least once every 6 months.

The third homeless-prevention measure is the Senate amendment which the House accepted in conference to get food stamps to homeless and near-homeless applicants, who meet all other requirements for food stamps, within 5 calendar days instead of the usual 30 calendar days when they first apply. After this first month of expedited 5-day service, they will be placed on the regular program and receive benefits each month for as long as they are eligible.

This provision will ensure that expedited issuance of food stamps is provided to all eligible homeless people and to those at risk of becoming homeless: those whose gross income and resources are less than 1 month's housing and utility costs. Most homeless people are already entitled to expedited issuance, issuance of food stamp coupons within 5 calendar days, but evidence indicates that some States may not correctly identify applicants who are eligible for expedited service. A 1986 court decision in Pennsylvania, Harley versus Lyng, found, for example, that caseworkers in many counties were unaware of the available of expedited service or of the rules governing eligibility for this service, even through these rules have been in effect since the late 1970's.

The conference committee was also concerned that households whose incomes and assets are already insufficient to cover one month's shelter and utilities not be forced to deplete those scarce resources further by buying food while waiting for their food stamp applications to be processed. The Senate amendment will help clarify the rights of the homeless for such service, and I hope that the Secretary and the States

will go to extra lengths to make sure that all agency personnel are made aware of these rights.

In implementing this section, the Department and the States should not defeat its purpose by unreasonably predicting that applicant households will receive future income which may not materialize. I am personally concerned about this issue because of situations which have come to my attention in which potential income was attributed to households that resulted in denial of expedited service, but this income was subsequently not received. The purpose of expedited service is to ensure that households have enough to eat right away; public assistance that an applicant family may hope to receive 3 weeks later at the end of the month does not prevent them from going hungry in the meantime. In this regard, I also wish to applaud those States that have taken steps to provide expedited service faster than the 5 days required by law. Because hunger is a pain which cannot wait even for a few days to be met, I hope that the Department is providing assistance and encouragement to these States and to others which are considering providing expedited service in less than 5 days.

Expanding expedited service in these ways allows us to help households on the verge of homelessness focus their resources on maintaining shelter without increasing the size of allotments or program costs. According to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, there is no indication that expedited issuance increases error rates or improper issuances. Detailed studies done for the Department have also found no difference in the rate of incorrect issuances where applications are expedited. The Food Stamp Act's existing procedures for computing shelter costs, which include standardized allowances for telephones and other utilities, should simplify the administration of the new expedited service criteria.

Both the House and the Senate bills instituted Federal matching funds for food stamp informational or outreach activities to ensure that homeless persons are aware of their potential eligibility for benefits under this program.

The House Select Committee on Hunger reported this spring that 45 percent of eligible homeless persons based on income alone, and 49 percent of eligible homeless families based on income alone, are not receiving food stamps. While not all of these unserved persons would qualify for food stamps based on the asset test and other eligibility criteria, clearly millions of eligible persons are not receiving food stamps. The director of a food stamp outreach to homeless initiative run by Project Bread in Boston testified before the

Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition that many of the homeless are unaware of the existence of food stamp benefits, unaware that they are probably eligible, or unaware of how to apply for benefits. Other research has found that 42.6 percent of eligible households not participating in the Food Stamp Program, and 69 percent of nonparticipating elderly households, indicated that lack of information was the reason they were not getting food stamps.

Lack of awareness about the program is clearly a problem, and one that we must rectify. Restoring Federal matching funds for outreach activities to the homeless will give the States the opportunity to begin taking steps to remedy this problem at a very modest cost: CBO's cost estimate for this provision is only $1 million in fiscal year 1988, which must be matched by States choosing to operate outreach activities.

We expect that States will take their outreach activities to places where hungry, homeless people are likely to be found, including emergency food providers such as soup kitchens, food pantries, and food banks. States should also involve other institutions and organizations serving homeless people in these activities. The bill does not attempt to prescribe which specific activities States will undertake under this provision: with the States shouldering half of the financial burden, they can be expected to make sound judgments about the best ways to bring eligible homeless people into the program in their communities. Because such outreach is difficult to target, USDA in developing regulations to implement this provision should not deny matching funding to a State making a good-faith effort to reach the homeless just because 100 percent of the recipients of the information may not be homeless.

I am pleased that the conference report definition of "homeless individual" includes people without a permanent residence and those living in temporary housing arrangements, such as armories, shelters, or church basements. We thus recognize as deserving of compassion and assistance the hidden homeless as well as people who are actually sleeping on heating grates.

The conference agreement includes a provision in the House bill to prevent food stamp benefits of persons living in so-called welfare hotels from being reduced to reflect a portion of room charges paid by welfare agencies on their behalf. This is an emergency measure to correct a problem which came to light in New York City but apparently is occurring elsewhere in the country. Because the need to house homeless families and individuals in welfare hotels reflects an emergency

condition which State and local governments should take some action to solve, the compromise includes a sunset requirement after 2 years.

We have a responsibility to ensure that homeless and other low-income households receive prompt nutrition assistance. One of the most effective ways to achieve this objective is through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program. This is the program which the administration sought to shut off administrative funds this winter through an illegal deferral of funds to help pay for Federal pay increases. The conference agreement includes four provisions related to TEFAP.

First, the conference agreement extends the authorization for TEFAP through September 30, 1988, and continues funding to assist States with transportation and storage costs at the current level of $50 million. TEFAP is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to serve nearly 15 million Americans. Extending this authorization is important to reassure the low-income Americans who depend on the surplus commodities distributed through TEFAP that the food they depend upon will not be snatched away from them.

Second, the conference agreement requires the distribution of additional commodities through TEFAP if requested by the Governor of a State. The House bill had authorized the Secretary to distribute up to 14 million pounds of cheese a year through TEFAP. Subject to appropriations, the conference agreement requires the distribution of this additional cheese. In addition, the conference agreement adopts the Senate provision to require the additional distribution of flour and cornmeal to States whose Governors certify the need for these additional commodities. The requirement for additional distribution of cheese, flour, and cornmeal is an important measure to ensure that these commodities which are currently stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation at a large cost to the U.S. Treasury are distributed to low-income households.

Third, a requirement in the House bill that the Congress be notified each time that a state governor requests additional commodities is included in the conference agreement. This provision is designed to assist the Congress in exercising its oversight responsibility to ensure that the distribution of surplus commodities through TEFAP is responsive to the needs of the States.

Fourth, the Department of Agriculture will be required to distribute a variety of commodities and products which are most useful to the agencies which distribute the food to the poor. This provision was in the House bill.

The conference agreement also includes two provisions in the House bill which are designed to improve the administration of the Food Stamp Program. These provisions were also included to make the bill budget neutral in fiscal year 1987 and limit the overall costs in succeeding years. First, the annual update of the income eligibility guidelines would be made in October of each year, instead of July. Because the conference agreement has been reached close to the deadline for this year's adjustment, this provision will be implemented with the 1988 adjustment. Second, the earnings deduction in the Food Stamp Program will be denied for periods in which a recipient is proven to have willfully or fraudulently failed to report earnings.

Title VIII of the conference agreement has no net budgetary impact in fiscal year 1987. In fiscal year 1988, the cost is $58 million in budget authority and outlays above the Congressional Budget Office baseline. That is $1 million below the cost of the House-passed bill.

While we can all take justifiable pride in this conference agreement, we should not forget that neither title VIII nor any other titles in this conference agreement will eliminate the shame of homelessness in our Nation. To achieve this objective will require a sustained long-term commitment. On the other hand, this agreement achieves the objective of ensuring that nutrition assistance is immediately available to homeless individuals and families and takes some significant steps toward preventing future increases in the number of homeless Americans.

In conclusion, I want to thank my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition for their bipartisan cooperation in shaping first the House bill and then this successful conference agreement. In addition, I want to thank my colleague from Minnesota, Bruce Vento, for his leadership in ensuring the distribution of additional cheese to the homeless and other low-income individuals through TEFAP. I also want to express my gratitude to my colleague from Texas, Mickey Leland, for his leadership on the homeless issue. The Select Committee on Hunger, which Mickey Leland chairs, has been instrumental in galvanizing support for the need to ensure adequate nutrition for the homeless.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise also to congratulate the work that has gone into this conference report, especially by my colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. Leon Panet-

ta, and the chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. de la Garza), and congratulate them for the hard work that went into this.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. This is truly a national problem. Too often we think of this as an urban problem. We see it too often on the nightly news about the urban plight, some of the things that are going on, the people who are in the streets, but also in rural America. Too often we have looked to rural America to say, "Well, those people will help themselves, their families, their friends, their churches, their communities."

Well, in places like West Virginia, where unemployment is up, and with long periods of economic decline, too often those people are no longer there to support. So this is truly a national problem, and I am glad that we are doing this, and when we call upon States and local government to do something, sometimes our States and our local governments are not capable of doing it either. That is why we do need a national approach, and I am glad that we put this together.

As my subcommittee chairman has mentioned, one of the most important parts of this conference report raises the shelter deduction from $149 to $164 per month. One thing that he neglected to say is that recent USDA data shows that almost a third—27 percent—of the food stamp households claim the maximum shelter deduction, which indicates that there is truly a problem, and too many of those people are in a situation where their needs are not being met.

Also he mentioned that they would allow for family members to double and triple up if there is a problem so that we can share our resources in the communities.

He mentioned the expedited services within 5 days, which is a very important part of this, and also the reauthorization of the TEFAP. This is surplus commodities that we are talking about, and it is a very important part of this, especially for a State like West Virginia, and it would allow for higher unemployment in a State like West Virginia or other States if their Governor would request to get the additional commodities.

In conclusion, the conference agreement represents a thoughtful, compassionate and committed approach to addressing the needs of homeless and the poverty stricken of our society. I would hope that my colleagues would support this conference report with their votes.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. I was an original cosponsor of H.R. 558, and I

was very pleased at the start of this Congress to see the bipartisan support this measure received from its cosponsors. I commend the chairman of the subcommittee Mr. Gonzalez and the ranking Republican, Mr. Wylie for their leadership.

I was a conferee on this bill, and, while I do not consider it perfect in every respect, it is good legislation and worthy of passage today.

No one can claim any longer that this Nation's homeless problem is a short-term, transitory one. We face a long-term problem of great complexity.

There is one very important point with respect to this legislation which must be emphasized, and that is the shameless way in which State and local governments have treated the mentally ill over the last 20 years.

The homeless population is a diverse one, there is no question. It is composed of people suffering from alcoholism and substance abuse, the chronically unemployed and the recently unemployed, people of all races, and children and families. Witnesses before our committee, however, testified that as much as 50 percent of that population suffers from some form of mental illness.

Throughout the 1960's and 1970's, States released patients from mental hospitals in a policy dubbed "deinstitutionalization," and then forgot about those poor people. States and localities did not provide the kinds of community-based facilities which were promised and which were necessary.

We cannot put on the record too strongly or too many times that there was an inexcusable abdication of responsibility.

In 1955 the number of inpatients in State mental hospitals reached a peak of 560,000. Today, the State hospital population is about 120,000, almost an 80-percent drop.

It is a depressing commentary on State governments that many of the people who were discharged from hospitals or who, because of deinstitutionalization, have never been in hospitals for any length of time are now on the streets leading a wretched existence.

Of course, not every State is at fault. Wisconsin and Vermont are States which experts point to as ones which did a good job of providing community alternatives to State institutions. In my own State of New Jersey, Governor Kean's budget earlier this year called for $12.6 million in new spending to improve community care for the mentally ill, and its outlines a 4-year plan to reduce the number of patients at Greystone Park State Psychiatric Hospital. Unfortunately, such States have been the exception rather than the rule.

Chronically disturbed people have been sent out into the community, often to empty lives in single-room-occupancy hotels and skid row rooming houses. And they are the relatively lucky ones. With the growing scarcity of even those housing options, many of the people end up on the streets. This homeless bill should not be viewed as a remedy—it is only a stopgap measure. States will have to shoulder their responsibilities and reevaluate their policies for deinstitutionalization and mental health programs.

Now that I have once again sounded the alarm, I would like to highlight a few aspects of the conference report.

This is a 2-year conference agreement which authorizes a total of $442.7 million in this fiscal year and $616.5 million in fiscal year 1988 for a variety of services to homeless people.

This report provides $100 million for HUD emergency shelter grants this year and $120 million next year. This program provides grants for the renovation, rehabilitation, or conservation of buildings into emergency shelters to expand the supply of shelter for the homeless.

For the Supportive Housing Demonstration Programs, the conferees agreed to $80 million for this year and $100 million for next. For each of those years, at least $20 million is set aside for transitional housing for homeless families with children and $15 million for permanent housing for the handicapped homeless. We should note that the conferees intend that there be separate competition for grants for transitional housing for families with children, transitional housing for deinstitutionalized and other mentally handicapped persons, and permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons.

The conference report provides $35 million for section 8 single-room-occupancy units [SRO's].

There is $15 million for this year and $124 million for next year for FEMA's emergency food and shelter program. These funds are provided to charitable organizations and local governments that run food and shelter programs.

Some of the most important provisions of this legislation may be with respect to health care services.

This agreement authorizes $50 million for this year and $30 million for next for a new health services grant program to be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. There is also $10 million for chronically mentally ill adults and children. There is $35 million for a block grant providing mental health services to the homeless, including outreach, outpatient, mental health, case management, and supportive services.

The agreement also provides important education and job training programs, including a special job training program for veterans, and it reauthorizes the Surplus Commodities Distribution Program through next year.

I hope that this bill will begin to help some of those people who need it so desperately. Our homeless problem is no longer a short-term aberration. Clearly, we are facing a chronic problem of enormous complexity. I regret to say that it is a problem with which we will be struggling for a long time. However, in conclusion I must stress that we are providing an emergency supportive short-term response to the problem. This problem is in large measure the consequence of the abdication of responsibility by state and local governments. There was the promise of community-based programs for the mentally ill, and largely these were never provided. This conference report should not be viewed as a substitute for the solemn obligation of State authorities to provide comprehensive community-based mental health services.

As we struggle with this problem, I hope we can bring to it the same degree of wisdom and sensitivity shown by our late colleague STEW MCKINNEY, after whom this legislation is named. STEW had great compassion, and was one of a handful of Members from this Chamber who recognized the homeless problem for what it is and worked to forge this legislation. He was an example to us all, and we miss him.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the conference report.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, homelessness is certainly a tragedy and the committee has tried to address the problem in a meaningful fashion. The question before this body as we look at this particular conference report is have they succeeded.

What they have done is created a huge new welfare program.

The question then that we have to ask ourselves is are they in fact going to help us move against the problem of homelessness with more welfare. I would submit that homelessness is largely a condition that is a result of a variety of welfare programs that have failed, and that have failed miserably.

So our solution as presented in this conference report is doing more of those things that we already know have failed to solve a problem that is the most obvious example of that failure. I would submit that that is not exactly the direction that we should go with the kinds of money that we are talking about funding.

What should we be doing? In my opinion, one of the things that we ought to be looking at is going toward a permanent solution that encompasses work, that says that able-bodied people with a capacity to work ought to be encouraged to do work programs.

Yet what does this conference report say? The provision on workfare that was put in in the House was taken out by the conference. That is right, when I go to the bill and try to find a workfare provision that this House put in saying that the able bodied should be required to work, what do I find? I find that the conference removed the workfare provision.

How can that be?

In addition, when I also go to the report what I discover is that the committee, the same conference that took out workfare decided it was important to make certain that any building that was done relative to this program was the most expensive possible building that could be done, because what the conference committee decided to do was to leave out a Senate provision that reduced the amount of money that had to be spent through Davis-Bacon.

So what do we have here? We have a bill that is supposedly trying to help us with a tragic situation that says, first of all, that we ought not have workfare, that we ought not use work as a solution; and, second, that any work done toward trying to house the homeless ought to be at a cost which is a great deal more than one would have to pay in the regular labor market.

I find that rather difficult to accept, particularly when we are dealing with a tragic situation of the proportions that we are dealing with here. I would like to have thought that we could deal with this problem in a way that used innovative solutions toward meeting real needs. Instead, we have created a huge new welfare program that does not in any way address work and in fact undermines the program by assuring that the highest possible costs will be paid for any construction relative to the program.

Therefore, I would suggest that the right vote on this conference report is no, not because it did not intend to do the right thing. It did intend to do the right thing. It just did it wrongly.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is in part correct, but what we did in this bill was to fund three existing homeless assistance programs which have previously been handled through appropriation acts.

The three programs are FEMA, the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the Emergency Shelter Grant Program and the traditional Housing Demonstration Program. These are all programs that are based on the premise that State and local governments can best address the particular needs of the homeless within their communities.

So I would say to the gentleman that we are moving away from a new welfare system, from a new entitlement program to provide for the homeless I would think in this bill that is before us. At least that is the intent of this Member.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I can see the handwriting on the wall. I can see that this is a done deal and we are on our way to passing, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has pointed out so aptly, a brand new welfare program. And I might say a welfare program that we cannot pay for, that we are going to borrow to pay for.

It has been called many names, but it has also been called the Emergency Homeless Act. I would like to point out, as I did earlier on the conference report on the appropriations, that I want to know where the emergency is. Members would think, listening to the rhetoric back when we first passed this bill in the House, and now I have heard a little of it on the floor, and I am sure we will hear some more, that we have homeless all over America and they are in huge crisis proportions.

Mr. Speaker, I have been looking for some empirical data for the cause for this sort of action, an action that I concur with the gentleman from Pennsylvania that once again we are throwing money at a problem and not really looking at the solution to the problem. Not too many people nowadays agree that throwing money at a problem has ever solved that problem. It just intensifies it.

Now, HUD did a study on the homeless, trying to figure out, to get some empirical data on how many homeless we have out there. Frankly, their study is very flawed because they took newspaper articles, magazine articles, interviewed some people across the Nation. They came up with a figure of somewhere between 192,000 and 586,000 homeless. They said it is more likely to be around 250,000 to 350,000 homeless. Now, the Coalition for the Homeless has said that there is 2 million homeless in America, less than 1 percent of the population.

Their study is seriously flawed because all they did was interview advocates for the homeless. For instances, they surveyed the skid row area in Los Angeles. They estimated that

the homeless in the skid row area was from 10,000 to 200,000 in the skid row area, when the census report says that the population of that area is 10,127. And when questioning residents of the skid row area in Los Angeles and asking them where are the 10,000 to 200,000 homeless, they just kind of grinned and said, "Yes, we have a few thousand or a couple of thousand in the skid row area, but if we had 10,000 or 200,000 we would be standing shoulder to shoulder in Los Angeles."

Then Mitch Snyder of the CCNV said in 1982 that there was 2 to 3 million homeless in America. Then in a hearing he also said there was 2 to 3 million in 1987. So if you use Mitch Snyder's own figures, there has not been a growth of homeless in America for 5 years.

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DELAY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Leland) but just for a moment because I do not have much time.

Mr. LELAND. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) is going to give me some time and if the gentleman in the well needs some of that time I will give it to him to complete.

But let me ask the gentleman if he will do this: If the gentleman needs some real hard cold empirical data why does he not come out of Fort Bend County, walk through Harris County with me, part of which is the gentleman's district, and I will show him some of the homeless that he is talking about and will see the emergency that he has not yet realized.

And I would tell the gentleman that we do not even have to take a plane ride. Why do we not just walk around.

Mr. DELAY. Reclaiming my time, I will tell the gentleman that I worked in the area that he is talking about for 4 years. I know exactly what the gentleman is talking about. But throwing money at them is not going to solve the problem, as has been done for years. That is not going to solve the problem. Let me point out: The gentleman says we are not doing anything; in fact the gentleman's own select committee said there were only four programs, I believe, that addressed the homeless problem before this bill. But let me point out, and I have a list that I would like to submit for the RECORD, that there is at least, without any trouble at all in 1986, at least 20 programs amounting to about $170 to $200 million targeted for the homeless. Now that is not counting the regular welfare benefits; programs in ACTION, in the Department of Agricul-

ture, in the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, FEMA. I have the list here of all kinds of programs amounting to $170 to $200 million.

Now, public housing has not been cut. Outlays have risen substantially. In 1981 we spent $5.7 billion on 3.1 million families. Five years later we spent $9.5 billion on public housing for 4.1 million families. So there has been assistance out there. And if the gentleman is correct in this rising crisis that is going on, that assistance obviously is not working. None of these programs have worked. The homeless population is not going down.

We have not evaluated the situation. We have not asked the question: Which is the best way to approach this problem? By building more shelters? Is the national right to shelters the approach that makes the best sense?

Given the vast programs already serving the homeless, and given the sketchy evidence provided by the homeless lobby, why should the taxpayers believe that there is a homeless crisis? We already have programs. Vote "no" on the conference report.

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of this conference report of the homeless and urge its adoption.

I supported the original House bill but I think the conference report is an improvement. There is more emphasis on direct help to those who need emergency shelter, there is more emphasis on getting people off the street now, there is more emphasis on doing the job through charities at the local level. And I think that is all to the good.

I think the conferees deserve our praise for the job that they have done and I especially want to note the efforts of my colleague from Washington State (Mr. Lowry), who has worked long and hard for this legislation.

We both have seen the homeless in the areas we represent in Puget Sound, including downtown Seattle. Last February I spent a night incognito at a shelter in downtown Seattle. I was able to get in. On some winter nights not everybody can get in.

To the gentleman who questioned the need, I do not know which of those reports is right, I do not know whether the homeless number in the hundreds of thousands or the thousands or the millions. All I can say is that in the area I come from there are winter nights when not everybody who wants to get off the street into a shelter can get there. That is a need.

Who are the people I saw that night back in February? Well, for the most part they were not drug addicts or alcoholics or mentally ill. For the most part they were people that were down and out, down on their luck temporarily. For the most part they were people staying there not for weeks, not for months, just for a few days.

And I think that brings us to the issue of what is the biggest need, what is the thing we can do that is most helpful for most of these people? Sure there are plenty of needs, but given who they are and given the fact that most are looking for temporary shelter, the greatest need is to do what we are focusing on in this bill and that is to provide more emergency shelters for these people. I think that the House and the conferees have done a good job. I think we should get on with the job.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we should pass this conference report.

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on H.R. 558, the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act. I was pleased to serve as one of the House conferees along with the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations. Our special area of concern was consideration of the provisions of the House bill and Senate modifications dealing with the identification and use of surplus Federal property to assist the homeless.

The conference report in title V provides findings and procedures that will enhance Federal agencies' ability to make use of underutilized buildings and personal property for homeless assistance. These changes, long overdue, will enable the General Services Administration, the Departments of Health and Human Services and Housing and Urban Development, and all agencies with underutilized property to overcome legislative and administrative obstacles to such use.

The conference report is careful to guide such utilization into channels provided by existing law with respect to real property as well as with respect to personal property. The conference report makes clear that it is expected that agencies with underutilized property will carry out their duties in declaring such property excess with special awareness of the urgent need for use as homeless facilities. The General Services Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services, moreover, are expected to give priority of consideration to necessary disposals of leasehold interests for such facilities. The Congress will be able to monitor progress through

the required quarterly reports on implementation of these provisions.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Government Activities and Transportation Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, I express my appreciation and commendation to the members and staff, majority and minority of both Houses, who worked so cooperatively and productively in developing the language agreed to by the conferees. I wish to mention, also, the contributions to this process of the General Services Administration and of representatives of the State agencies dealing with the distribution of surplus personal property under the Federal Property Act.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this conference report.

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, let me first commend the gentleman from Washington State for his leadership in pulling the House together, both Democrats and Republicans alike, in waging the campaign to get to this point in the consideration of this conference committee report. He has done an outstanding job and I am most proud of him for what he has done.

Let me also note that the House majority whip, Mr. Coelho, the gentleman from California, did an excellent job too in rendering the support and resources of the leadership of the House of Representatives on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This bipartisan legislation recognizes the urgency of addressing the problem of homelessness across the United States. It will make emergency relief available next winter when it will be desperately needed by those who lack the minumum necessities that we all take for granted: food, shelter, and health care.

Each year public and private groups assisting the homeless report that increasing numbers of homeless persons must be turned away from emergency shelters and feeding sites. A study recently released by the National Reinvestment Corporation, a nonprofit group funded by Congress, finds that more than 18 million Americans will be homeless by the year 2003 unless we take aggressive measures to address the causes of homelessness.

The situation has long been beyond the responsive capacities of local governments and private charities. Given the enormity of the problem of homelessness, it is appalling that there has not been a comprehensive national response. It is

time for the Federal Government to respond aggressively with the first step toward a national policy.

This finely crafted legislation takes into account the most significant change in the homeless population—the growth in the number of families with children. Almost one-third of the homeless population is comprised of families. According to the U.S. Conference of Mayors most recent report, one-fifth of the homeless in 25 major cities are the working poor, employed in either full or part-time jobs. Many more would like to work but lack the necessary supportive services such as job training, day care, and access to public education.

The most blatant area of neglect has been the failure to add to the stocks of affordable or subsidized housing. Since 1981 there has been a 71-percent reduction in budget authority for low-income housing programs. The U.S. Conference of Mayors reports that in 1986 the average waiting period for assisted housing was 18 months and over two-thirds of the cities they surveyed closed their waiting lists because they were so long. The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation reports that by the year 2003 an additional 7.8 million low-income housing units will be needed to house low-income Americans. Without significant changes in Federal policy these 18.7 million people may be forced into the streets.

Current Federal policies have exacerbated the problem of homelessness. It is obvious to any one who walks in our cities that our Government has failed to provide sufficient health services to the physically ill homeless, nor has it provided community-based alternatives to institutionalization for the chronically mentally ill. H.R. 558 proposes the first serious Federal Government partnership with State and local governments to correct our past failures. It should however, in no way be labeled a solution or panacea for this complex problem. Many States, localities and private relief organizations have developed effective programs in dealing with homelessness. This Federal legislation has been crafted to provide financial support to those groups that have proven successful in feeding, housing and caring for the homeless.

A key provision of this emergency relief legislation is the increase in authorization of funds for the Emergency Shelter Grant Program and the Transitional Housing Demonstration Program. If funds are appropriated, local governments and private, nonprofit charities will serve more of the homeless with shelter and supportive services this coming winter.

I would like to express my concern regarding the regulations issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Devel-

opment for these programs. Under current regulations, religious organizations, which provide the bulk of services to the homeless nationwide, would not be eligible to receive these new Federal moneys for expansion. These organizations are in need of financial assistance to improve existing shelters and to establish new ones to serve the growing homeless population. Yet, these regulations specifically prohibit rehabilitation assistance for buildings to be used for homeless shelters, if those buildings are owned by religious organizations. Limiting rehabilitation assistance solely on the basis of ownership of a building is a very restrictive interpretation of the First Amendment to the Constitution. I urge the Department to revise the regulations to recognize the reality that many homeless shelters are in buildings owned by religious organizations.

The House Select Committee on Hunger, which I have the honor to chair, has conducted hearings and issued a report on the problems of the homeless and those at risk of homelessness. We focused our investigations specifically on the food assistance, health care, and education needs of these families. Working with local, State and national organizations serving the homeless, I introduced H.R. 286, "The Homeless Persons' Survival Act of 1987" in January of this year. As a result of the cooperation between the Select Committee and several standing committees of the House, some provisions of H.R. 286 are included in the measure we are voting on today. These include grants for health and mental health services, funding for State and local governments to assure access to public education to homeless children and provisions to expand food stamp availability.

The House leadership has taken the lead in recognizing that homelessness is a problem of crisis proportion that cannot be allowed to continue. The leadership has moved this legislation quickly through the House and then through conference. No longer can we sit silently while any one person endures the conditions of homelessness. Our society must take on the responsibility of aiding these victims of mistaken public policies. I urge my colleagues to join me and vote in support of the conference report on H.R. 558.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) and all of the Members of the Congress who are responsible for this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, this is highly significant humanitarian legislation. We have never had a comprehensive bill that related specifically to the homeless.

We have had demonstration projects. I believe the first piece of legislation that the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, accepted was by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Vento), and then I later introduced some legislation relating to a segment of the homeless population. We have never had a comprehensive bill.

I feel this is extraordinary legislation. The homeless people, it is interesting, because one might say, why have we never had really comprehensive legislation addressing this critical emergency problem in our country. We are one of the richest countries in the world.

One of the reasons is that the homeless people are relatively not an active political constituency. They do not lobby for getting homes or shelters or health care, or the congregate services that they need; and very often homeless people are depicted in a very stereotypical fashion as lazy, shiftless people unwilling to work, et cetera.

I was struck by the comments of one of the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle, when the gentleman referred to the infamous, or now famous by this time, HUD report that gave the impression that indeed there was no homelessness in this country.

I remember that report and how shocked many of the Members were related to that report, because it was a nonreport.

It was nonfactual. The fact was, we had a series of hearings on that issue, and one of the things that I did was to ask a member of my staff to do our study, and to interview people around the country, mayors, people in public life, social service agencies, to tell us whether they felt the statistics were relative to the homeless problem. Basically they indicated across the country, thanks to the research of one of my staff members, that there were 2 to 3 million individuals at least who were homeless and had critical needs, and these needs were not only related to shelter, but they also indicated that about up to 30 percent of these people were mentally deinstitutionalized.

Mr. Speaker, I really believe that among the most vulnerable people in this country are the mentally deinstitutionalized individuals. I was happy to report to my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Housing some of the statistics relative to the mentally deinstitutionalized, and I was very pleased that my chairman accepted the first demonstration project relative to this housing program. So successful has that been that even the Senate agreed to add more money in this whole program

in support of the housing demonstration programs around the country.

So I am very pleased to say that of the $145 million for 1987 about $80 million will be targeted for this very vulnerable group. I think one of the cruelest things we have done to mentally handicapped people is to allow them to become deinstitutionalized and then let them fend for themselves. These are people who have been deemed nonproblematic and functional as long as they have the services to meet their needs.

What have we done in the past? We have allowed them to become deinstitutionalized, but we have given them no job training. We do not give them adequate health coverage, so very often they are not able to get the supportive prescriptions they need, and we do not even give them the emergency shelter that they often need. We just allow them to fend for themselves.

Most of these people, according to our study, have absolutely no families, or if they do have families, their families are not too interested in meeting their needs.

So it is the clear intent of the conferees that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development provide these kinds of programs that are set out in the conference report. I am very pleased that we were able to do something that is exceptional in this report as well.

One of the other things that we did with respect to the deinstitutionalized is that we said we are not just concerned about their housing needs. So often with agencies there are these turf battles. Health and Human Services does not always talk to people at HUD, and the job training people do not talk to the people at HUD or at Health and Human Services. One of the great things about this bill was that we got over the turf problem relative to health. There is, in addition to the $80 million for the deinstitutionalized, money targeted for that group, and we only hope the local communities spend it that way. There is an additional $30 million that will relate to their health needs.

I am convinced that if you take these mentally deinstitutionalized persons and you give them job training, a place to live, and the proper medication, they will be extraordinarily productive citizens. But we have never done that in this country. So it is time to really allow this to develop. It is up to the local communities to apply for these kinds of programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am very, very pleased with this, and I want to pay special tribute to the members of my staff, one in particu-

lar, a former member of my staff who did such wonderful research on this issue.

Mr. RAVENEL. Mr. Speaker, I know a little something about one area of the proliferation of the homeless in this country. The gentlewoman who just spoke and the gentlewoman from New Jersey touched on this subject. It has to do with the deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill. I just want to say a word about that because I have been working in that area for years and years and years.

Our mental institute in South Carolina was founded and the first buildings built in 1820. Imagine that. They are structurally and architecturally beautiful. Some of those buildings are still in use down on Bull Street in Columbia. We have a fine system of mental health institutions in our State. We have 17 regional centers. It is one of the largest State agencies.

About 10 years ago people working in the field of mental health and mental retardation said, "Something is wrong here. These institutions are getting larger and larger." Those of you who have been in State government and who have toured a mental health facility know what I am talking about.

In South Carolina we have a general assembly with a heart, and they have moved down there to do the best they could with their financial capabilities. They have tried to do everything they could for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. Then they decided, "No, this is not the way to go, not to get bigger and bigger and have larger and larger institutions. What we need to do is to try to turn these people, these folks, these fellow citizens, into as nearly a normal type of setting as possible."

So we have had there at home a proliferation of community houses. Now, insofar as mental retardation is concerned, they have been working extremely well. I am the parent of a 28-year-old Down syndrome son; he has a functional IQ of 17 and a social IQ of 140. He lives with eight other boys in a community house, and he is just doing fine.

But deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill has not worked well, and let me describe a typical situation. You may get eight or nine in a State-financed facility, all contracted out, a community home for the mentally ill, and they will select and they will screen no more than nine individuals to live in that home. And they will do well; they get started out well, and they gradually begin to return to the community. Then they will get more and more privileges, they will get a little spending

money, they will be able to go to the store, and some of them will get jobs.

Then all of a sudden some individual will want to go home. Maybe he has saved up a few dollars. He will go down to the bus stop and he will get on a bus, because he thinks he is going home, and he does not go home. He winds up say in Willa-Willa Washington, and he does not know where he is and all his money is gone. He has no more money in his pockets, and there he is in Willa-Willa Washington, if such a place exists, and he is broke. He has got no place to stay. He is funny. He is not like the rest of the people, and they do not take him in. People are afraid of him.

If he is real lucky, he will get taken into a church shelter or something like that and he becomes part of the permanent homeless who are wandering around this country.

You can go tomorrow and look at the people who are touring this Capitol and you will see the mentally ill homeless right there in those tours.

This bill is correctly labeled. It is urgent relief for the mentally ill, as we have named it after our departed colleague.

It is that problem that it is trying to address. Most of this money is going to be funneled down through your State agencies. I cannot speak for the other States, but I know that those moneys that come down into South Carolina, those moneys will be correctly spent.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I want to really commend the gentleman for his statement. He has made one of the finest articulate statements on this subject tonight and I appreciate the gentleman's observations and his comments.

We do not want this to be a bill that absolves the States from their responsibilities, but we do want to be supportive to the work that they are doing in helping them. I think this is a bridge, a transition kind of program, and I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to mention that in terms of the program for mentally deinstitutionalized, I have to say that I do not agree with everything the gentleman said about who these people are; but in any event, without getting into that, a nonprofit organization such as a church group could apply for a demonstration project to house and to give the mentally ill their medication and possibly job training, et cetera. That is what we need to do. We need to deal with mentally deinstitutionalized people comprehensively. We have never done that in this country. That is the problem, and I

think it is time to try. That is what this legislation is really all about, at least that part of the legislation is all about.

Mr. RITTER. I think many of the points the gentleman made are well taken. I think the gentlewoman from Ohio is correct in saying that we have not fully dealt with the problem of deinstitutionalized persons; but if we take a look at the amount of the budget that has been applied out of the nearly $1 billion, only 35 plus 10, $45 million are targeted toward the mentally ill. This is not a bill to take care of deinstitutionalized persons.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to make note of the health parts of this legislation which are an important part of the overall bill.

I want to commend the people who have worked so hard to bring this legislation before us today and support their efforts, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference agreement. This bill will not solve all of the housing, health, or other problems facing the homeless. But it is a good start at meeting our Federal responsibility to these vulnerable citizens.

In the health area, the bill puts in place programs that will make a dramatic improvement in the health status of many of the homeless. The total Federal funding for these programs is quite modest: $105 million in fiscal year 1987, and $30 million in fiscal year 1988.

I want to stress that the health and mental health programs in this bill target the limited Federal funds on those States and communities that are willing to commit some of their own resources to addressing the health needs of the homeless. The programs are also carefully designed to assure that Federal dollars do not simply replace existing State or local spending. But instead stimulate the investment of additional public and private resources in meeting the needs of this population.

Let me briefly summarize each of the programs authorized.

First, the bill establishes a health care for the homeless grant program, under which the Secretary of Health and Human Services would give funds directly to public or private nonprofit entities to provide outpatient health care and alcohol and drug abuse treatment services to the homeless. The bill authorizes funding of $50 million fiscal year 1987. $30 million in fiscal year 1988 for this purpose. Grantees are required to contribute. From non-Federal funds, 25 percent of the cost of delivering services. This program is modeled after an extremely successful initiative funded by the Robert Wood Johnson

Foundation and the Pew Memorial Trust, now underway in 19 cities throughout the country. I would expect that many of the community coalitions that are now receiving Johnson-Pew funds would also apply for and, if qualified, receive funding under this program to continue and expand their efforts. In addition, I would anticipate that qualified community health centers would receive funding to address the primary care needs of this population.

Second, the bill establishes a block grant program for services to homeless individuals who are chronically mentally ill. States would be required to contribute 25 percent of the cost from non-Federal funds. The block grant would give the States flexibility to target community mental health services on those homeless who are chronically mentally ill. Funding in fiscal year 1987 is authorized at $35 million; in fiscal year 1988, the bill authorizes such sums as necessary.

Third, the bill expands the successful community support program now run by the National Institute of Mental Health. The bill provides an additional $10 million in fiscal year 1988 for demonstration efforts to deliver community mental health services to the chronically mentally ill homeless.

Finally, the bill provides $10 million in fiscal year 1987 for a demonstration program on the delivery of alcohol and drug abuse treatment services to the homeless. This program will be administered by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Mr. Speaker, these four programs are modest, time-limited initiatives that are carefully targetted to the health and mental health needs of the homeless. They will make an important difference in the lives of these men, women, and children. I urge my colleagues to approve this conference agreement.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman for mentioning STEWART MCKINNEY's name, because it is in his memory that this bill was named. He was one of the great compromisers and he brought a lot of us together on the bill. We really owe him an awful lot.

Mr. WORTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman. STEWART was a truly great American.

Mr. Speaker, this is one of the most important bills we will act on in the 100th Congress. As a House conferee who helped reach this agreement on aid to the homeless with the Senate, I rise in support of the conference report and I urge my colleagues to give it their support.

We are aware of the homeless statistics. Anywhere from 300,000 to 3 million persons have no shelter from the elements, no privacy, no security, no place to cook their food or live in safety and decency. A lack of shelter whatsoever strikes cruelly at the core of human dignity. This legislation takes significant steps to alleviate this situation by authorizing funding for programs to aid the homeless. It showplaces the commitment and concern of better-off members of our Nation for those who are less fortunate.

Whether a result of economic dislocation, the stresses of modern 20th century life, or physical and mental impairments, we are confronted with a serious problem of homeless persons which demands action by this Congress. When individuals in our country are hurting, the country is hurting. This emergency legislation would help diminish the immediate pains of the homeless while laying the groundwork for a more permanent solution.

Although we also need to more accurately determine the composition of the homeless and the causes of homelessness, we should not let our incomplete knowledge of this subject interfere with providing current relief and aid. However, eventually we must find the answers to some difficult questions.

How many are homeless as a result of urban policies such as rent control and redevelopment which have severely diminished the low-income housing stock by encouraging demolition or conversion to condominiums? In what proportion are the homeless alcoholics, those addicted to drugs, criminals, or the mentally disturbed?

Unfortunately, there are many instances where even a utopian economy would be of no help, nor would increased Federal funding. But while this legislation is not the complete solution, it is a prerequisite to an eventual answer.

We should also note our accomplishments in this area. The private response to the problem has been heroic. The number of shelters in the last 4 years has increased dramatically, and the overwhelming majority of these shelters are operated by churches, synagogues, non-religious groups, and other voluntary organizations. The American people have funded this effort by increasing their charitable giving in recent years. In addition, the percent of the adult population doing volunteer work has also increased.

Federal assistance exceeded $210 million for emergency food and shelter distributed by FEMA over the last 2 years, and legislation was enacted early this year to provide FEMA with a supplemental appropriation of $50 million bringing

total 1987 funding to $130 million. Millions of additional dollars have been applied to the homeless problem through such programs as the Department of Agriculture's Emergency Feeding Programs; HUD's Community Development Block Grant; HHS's Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant; and HHS's Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth. And, very importantly, last year's comprehensive antidrug bill greatly expanded food stamp, Medicaid health coverage, job training and other similar benefits to homeless individuals with no fixed address.

Mr. Speaker, under this legislation, funds would be provided for several purposes but always with the intent to aid the homeless. Emergency shelter grants and additional money for existing section 8 rehabilitation and certificate programs would be provided to take care of housing needs. A new grant program to be administered by Health and Human Services is established to meet the physical and mental needs of the homeless through outpatient care. Other funds are earmarked specifically for mental health needs and for alcohol and drug abuse. Job training and literacy grants are authorized to help bring the homeless back into the mainstream. The Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program is reauthorized to distribute surplus foods to the needy. Modifications are made in the Food Stamp Program to help reach more persons who are not in traditional households.

In conclusion, I would like my colleagues to remember that champion of housing for the homeless and low-income, the late STEWART B. MCKINNEY. This bill is in his name and in his spirit.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. GARCIA. I would like to state that I, too, stand here tonight congratulating the committee as one of the conferees myself.

I would just like to congratulate the committee because I think that the title of this legislation, in memory of STEW MCKINNEY, who was a Member of this House, who was a Republican, who represented one of the most affluent areas of this country, but yet who was so committed and dedicated to the homeless and to the poor; so I think it is a credit to us that we do name this the Stewart McKinney Homeless Emergency Act.

Just let me say to my colleagues, and I will be very brief, that I believe this is a step in the right direction. There is no question in my mind that the health and the housing portions

and the comprehensive nature of this legislation is going to make it such that we are going to be able to move forward.

I would like to also note that in the city of New York, for example, if you should travel to Grand Central Station and happen to go to try to secure a lockup to put your luggage in while you are waiting for a train, you will find that all those lockers in Grand Central Station have been taken up by the homeless. It is a tragedy, because as you travel through that section of New York City, especially in the winter, you can see where so many of the homeless are sort of lined up along 42nd Street, along Vanderbilt Avenue, waiting for that train station to close down so they can move in to those warm gratings where the forced warm air is coming up from underground. That is very tragic, but very true story.

The other part of it is that in the city of New York today, there are many people who are living in public housing where they are violating the law, because it is not one family, but they are doubled up.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to further state that in New York City, with the Public Housing Authority, there are many families that are doubled up. If they were ever to do a check on what is taking place, they would find that because of the critical housing shortage, that if the housing authority were to go by the rules and regulations, what would take place is that we would have many, many more homeless; so it appears to me that while this calls for an appropriation of approximately $42 million for the year 1987 and about $616 million for the year 1988, for a total of just a little over a billion dollars, I would hope that this would be the end of it; but I just am not at all optimistic. I think the problem is going to get even larger. In my district alone, in one of our National Guard armories, we have upwards of 600 people living in that armory.

I would like to say to some of my colleagues who talked about putting people to work, workfare, I am happy to report that in many cases in my district, they are trying to find jobs for homeless people; in some cases not enough, obviously, but in a few cases they have been successful.

I would hope that as we continue to struggle and fight for the homeless that we remember that this is a problem that will not go away. I think this is an important first step.

I congratulate both sides of the aisle, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Wylie) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez) and so many others, but the fact is I just think that we have so much more work to do on this issue.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Vento], a man whom I consider to be the pioneer; he was the first one to bring to our attention in 1982 the growing problem and the serious aspect of the growing problem of homelessness.

I think the record should reflect that.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, let me say at the outset that I am very grateful to the leadership of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Henry Gonzalez, and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Chalmers Wylie, and others who have worked so hard with me on this problem. Along the way we picked up a lot of support from many members on the committee on a broader basis.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on the Stewart McKinney Homeless Relief Act, H.R. 558. A recent study indicates that by the year 2003 there will be 18 million homeless persons in this country. What we have is a crisis which is rapidly developing into a national tragedy.

This legislation provides a modest means to combat this tragedy. Over the next couple of years, this bill will save the lives of thousands of homeless men, women and children. It will also improve the quality of life for the poorest of the poor. When we consider the fundamental reason that we were elected, we realize that it was to formulate policies which improve the quality of life for our citizens; whether that be through a tax system, education, economic policy, national defense or in this case emergency shelters and essential supportive services for the homeless.

This legislation policy finally signifies the Federal Government's willingness to assume a larger role in the monumental struggle to eliminate homelessness from our society. The legislation also represents the culmination of a 5-year struggle to increase public awareness and to raise the level of sensitivity to the issue of homelessness to a point where legislation of this nature could be enacted. Mr. Speaker, it is inspiring to see the amount of support that has mushroomed beneath this initiative and I credit both the Speaker, the majority leader, Congressman Mike Lowry, Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar, and countless others for building that support. The late Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY deserves a great deal of credit for helping to build a strong bipartisan base of support for housing law. Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY showed concern and compassion for the homeless and for the housing needs of

all low-income citizens. Certainly it is a fitting tribute to enact this legislation bearing his name.

This legislation is designed to address the most urgent, the most critical, indeed the most life threatening situations on the continuum of housing needs in this country. In a nation as wealthy as ours it is ironic to speak in fact of what is occurring today, it is a housing triage. This legislation will not help the family living in a squalid inner-city tenement or in a house which lacks running water on a desolate Indian reservation or a substandard home in a depressed agricultural area. For those people, their life, no matter how unfortunate, is better than life in a shelter or on the street. So I want to reassure my colleagues that there is no gold plating in this bill, and that nobody is going to choose to become homeless so they can avail themselves of the shelters, services, and food made available by this bill. What is before us today is a bill to protect human dignity and provide for the most basic of human needs.

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my pleasure that the conference agreement left intact the Emergency Shelter Grant Program. I first introduced legislation to create such a program in 1982. Although it was authorized in 1983, no funding was provided until the fiscal year 1987 continuing resolution. This program has proved to be highly successful. It was designed so that it delivers funds in accordance with the CDBG formula, requires local communities to match each Federal dollar on a 1-to-1 basis and emphasizes the rehabilitation of existing structures to be used as facilities to help the homeless. I am grateful for the support this program has received from my colleagues. It is rewarding to see the tangible benefits that have already resulted in communities across the country.

I am also pleased to see that the conferees agreed to a provision I authored to require the Secretary of Agriculture to release additional surplus cheese to those areas that can document the need. There is no justifiable excuse for continuing to stockpile surplus commodities while thousands of homeless and low-income families go hungry.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation was carefully crafted to meet the most pressing needs in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. Two principles have been at the heart of this effort since its inception 5 years ago. First, we have relief to the maximum extent feasible building upon existing Federal programs and private efforts. By doing so, we have insured that these Federal funds will flow quickly to help the homeless. We are not reinventing the wheel or establishing a new Federal bureaucracy to administer these funds. Second, we have sought

to prioritize our spending so that we concentrate on the most immediate needs of the homeless which are food and shelter. After we have given a homeless person a warm meal and a safe place to sleep we provide essential services to get the family of the unemployed workers back on their feet or supportive services to bring a troubled street person out of the mental fog that is the unavoidable consequence of life on the street.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which was appropriately named in honor of a man who dedicated his life to serving others, and particularly those in need of housing. Today we can memorialize Congressman STEWART MCKINNEY by providing hope for our Nation's poorest citizens.

I rise in strong support of the improvements in the Surplus Commodity Distribution Program contained in this legislation. I want to commend the conferees and in particular Mr. Panetta, chairman of the subcommittee, for including the expansion of the Surplus Commodities Program.

This provision helps remedy an extremely wasteful situation which has developed as a result of the U.S. Department of Agriculture policy to transport, handle, and store, rather than distribute surplus commodities. Instead of using surplus commodities to feed the thousands of hungry and homeless people in our communities, the Department is stockpiling millions of pounds of surplus commodities. There is no justifiable excuse for allowing millions of pounds of surplus commodities to spoil in costly Government storage locations while thousands of hungry individuals are turned away from empty food distribution sites. Minnesota has in excess 670 such sites providing food distribution and other States have similar numbers of food distribution sites.

I commend the conferees for taking note of this unfortunate situation and not only maintaining this provision but actually improving upon it. The mandatory language in this conference report rather than permissive language which initially passed the House more closely reflects the legislation I introduced which hopefully served as an impetus for this final provision. Under this policy provision, the Secretary of Agriculture will be required to release an additional 14 million pounds of surplus cheese and unlimited amounts of certain other commodities.

This provision encourages a more prudent use of our Nation's resources. American farmers would prefer to see the fruit of their labor sitting on the American table rather than rotting in Government storage bins. American taxpayers would

prefer to see their money used to fill food shelves rather than food storage bins.

Again, I thank the conferees and encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, I stand tonight in strong yet reluctant opposition to this bill—strong, because I think that it is bad legislation, and reluctant, because I recognize that it is legislation that represents the genuine concern of this body about a very genuine and significant crisis in America.

It is bad legislation nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, because this bill really is not the best effort of this Congress. Once again it is the same notion that if you are well-intended enough, you really do not have to worry about the potential results nor the lack of creativity in your plan. All you have to do is spend more money, and somehow you have eased your conscience, irrespective of what the ultimate result most likely will be.

In fact, as we stand here tonight, we can look back at policy after policy after policy that reflects the good intent of this Congress, but nonetheless the bottom-line result has been under our "war on poverty" we have actually seen poverty increase.

The only victims of poverty according to Bill Moyers, Lyndon Johnson's press secretary, were the very people that we sought to help. This bill is no exception. First of all, it is not a homeless bill, it is a housing bill. Second, it fails to recognize the necessity of coupling compassion with responsibility, responsibility not only of the beneficiary—and this conference report incidentally takes out the workfare provisions—but also the responsibility of the benefactor. It fails to understand that we have State and local governments—in Georgia we had over a $300 million surplus last year—whose money could well be directed to this, rather than taxing the average American $100 in the next 2 years to basically fund $1 billion in new expenditures, none of which have even been explored in terms of how we are going to fund them.

The other area that I would like to focus on is one that I have unique insight into from having sat through the homeless hearings in the Subcommittee on Housing. It demonstrates the real lack of responsibility in this bill in terms of our actions. Specifically, an individual who is associated with the Salvation Army testified before our committee that he anticipated that because some of these funds would go to churches and synagogues, that there might be concern among the Congress that it would violate the separation-of-church-and-State doctrine.

Let me tell you what concerned me about his following statement. His statement was, "You need not be concerned, because I will assure that this money will not be used so as to advance any religious doctrine."

Mr. Speaker, the problem with this is that it assumes that homelessness is itself the problem. It is not. The problem is really the underlying emotional and spiritual problems that these people have. To say to agencies that you can deal with the physical problem but do not, lest you violate the separation-of-church-and-State doctrine, deal with the underlying problem is typical of the problem of this Congress.

When are we going to wake up? It is not enough to have compassion. You have to couple it with responsibility. This bill does not do that. It is another billion-dollar folly that says to the American people, "We care, but we are not willing to take the time to match our concern and our care with the creativity with which we are capable of coming up."

In my own district we have found a way to address this problem, I believe. We are going to go to every church and synagogue and ask them to please convert the physical structures that they already have to the needs of the homeless. A half a billion dollars of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to build structures. We have churches and synagogues sitting empty tonight. Why do we not go to those individuals and ask them to care first, not to talk rhetorically about the problem, but to open their doors to these people and put basically their money where their mouth is.

Mr. AuCOIN. I appreciate the gentleman's calling the attention of the Members to the underlying problem that has caused people to be dispossessed and in this improverished condition, and I would say that the answer to that is clearly Reaganomics, which the gentleman has given such a forthright defense of. So I am glad that he calls attention to that.

Mr. SWINDALL. Mr. Speaker, I would love to respond very briefly by saying that I am glad that the gentleman brought that point up. It turns out that poverty has actually declined under Reaganomics, an interesting trend, because we find that under the war on poverty we actually saw poverty rise from 12.1 percent in 1968 up to over 15 percent under the Carter administration under those policies. It has been under economic recovery that we have seen poverty decline. In fact, it dropped 1 full percentage point the year after the illustrious Speaker, Mr. Tip O'Neill, said, "The smoking gun in the Reagan administration has been the increase in poverty."

What he did not note was that increase was a result of the Carter administration's policies, not this administration's policies.

I would like to say that the real underlying problem with homelessness in this country has been past economic problems, problems that were in fact dating back to several generations, but most importantly under the Carter administration we saw unemployment, the seeds of it, beginning to rise to the point that many of these people were unemployed, and probably many were driven to drug and substance abuse.

So I would say, Mr. Speaker, that there is a correlation between poverty, homelessness, and economics. The correlation, though, is that the more the Federal Government spends, the less individuals have to spend for their own housing, and the truth is that this type of bill, when coupled with the billions of others that we pass, will probably make more people homeless in America.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I think we have just heard from a very bright Member of Congress, and he is a friend of mine, a young gentleman from Georgia. I believe he said the State has $300 million that maybe they could find something to do with, and Congress would accept that toward a homeless program if the State would be so generous.

But I want to address myself to a couple of conditions that I think exist here tonight and straighten the record up in a few areas. No. 1, I believe that the President's record would show 1 year in 6 to have a decrease in poverty, and that is after the first 5 years it raised dramatically. Ladies and gentleman of the House, in the year that poverty so-called declined under Ronald Reagan, every category within its code had an increase in poverty except one: Senior citizens. The reasons for it was that Congress here, against the will of the President, passed cost-of-living allowances for those seniors. He did not want them.

There has been no decline in poverty. The President's policies have Americans sleeping on steel grates, and it is about time that Congress comes out with legislation that will correct that.

I am here tonight to say that this conference report does not do enough. Any country that can spend billions and send them overseas without calling for votes could take care of those less fortunate in this society that have been overlooked and run roughshod by this administration.

I rise here tonight to give a special tribute to the gentleman from Texas, Chairman Gonzalez. I do so because Chairman Gonzalez' efforts for many years have gone unrecognized, unrewarded. There has been no one more persevering in this whole House than this subcommittee chairman, and I take my hat off to you, Mr. Chairman. You have done a great job and America appreciates it.

I also want to commend the gentlemen from Ohio [Mr. WYLIE]. Although he philosophically may not agree with all that is in here, he has done all he could to bring forth a measure that the country would benefit from.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let us not bring the President's policies on poverty into this. Let us not talk about the codes and the money involved. Let us talk about the need and the crisis that exists. It is a sad day in America in 1987 when Congress must address the problem of the homeless. It is a sad day.

But I think Congress is doing that and it certainly is not probably the greatest piece of legislation that we could fashion, but it is the best under the circumstances.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague and simply make one additional comment.

The gentleman that preceded my colleague in the well stated that poverty is on the decline in this country. I would like to state that at this very moment as we meet on the Homeless Act there are 13 million children in America who live in poverty, the first time in the history of this country that the children have become the largest single block of poverty-stricken human beings in America.

At this very moment there are 10 million black Americans living in poverty. If my colleagues see three black senior citizens in America, guaranteed one of them lives in poverty. If they see two black children in America, 5 years of age or younger, 50 percent of them live in poverty. Forty-seven percent of all black children, irrespective of age, live in poverty. If my colleagues see three black women 18 to 55 walking down the street, guaranteed, Mr. Speaker, one of them lives in poverty. The same aged black male, four of them walking down the street, indeed one of them lives in poverty.

Poverty is not on the decline in this country. The misery index is indeed increasing in America, and I find it extraordinarily difficult, Mr. Speaker, that anyone can travel into the well of the House and suggest that at this moment poverty is on the decline.

There is great human misery in America, and I thank my colleague for yielding and again associate myself with his remarks and his commendations to the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TRAFICANT. I would also like to commend a member of the staff of the gentlewoman from Ohio, Mary Rose Oakar, who put together an awful lot of research in this matter and deserves some commendation, as does the gentlewoman herself.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me compliment the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez), and the gentleman from Ohio, my distinguished colleague and friend from Columbus, Mr. Wylie, who was involved in writing this kind of legislation all the way back in 1982. I particularly want to compliment the gentlewoman from Ohio, Mary Rose Oakar, for her work in the area of the deinstitutionalization for the homeless and the mentally ill demonstration project and the mental health services block grant program.

There is not a lot of money in here. There is not everything we want to do in here. The reason to compliment the gentlewoman from Ohio is that in this area in the Congress, this is very serious, and the gentleman from South Carolina, Arthur Ravenel, attempted to point this out. I have a shelter in my district. It is a major shelter and the head of that shelter will tell my colleagues that any time they check the people who are in that shelter overnight, they can find as many as one-third of those people who have been released from institutions into a setting where they simple could not cope.

I authored an amendment that is in the bill that calls on the Secretary of HHS to do a study to determine the extent to which the mental health deinstitutionalization process has contributed to the problem of the homeless and to come back and to make additional recommendations in terms of what can be done to solve this problem.

Part of the responsibility I believe will rest on the Federal Government, but I think it is also appropriate and important to recognize that some of the responsibility is going to have to rest on the State. What we are going to have to do if we are going to continue this process of deinstitutionalization is to create a setting into which people can be released and yet receive proper treatment.

I think some of the provisions in the bill are very positive, and they are a good step forward in solving this problem. I do not think it is going to solve the whole problem.

I hope that the amendment that has been placed in this bill is going to give us other ideas, other recommendations for solving this most serious problem.

I intend to support the bill, and I am particularly happy with some of these provisions which may not do everything, but at least begin to address the very important part of the overall problem.

When the shelters are comprised of people one-third of whom have been deinstitutionalized, there is something wrong basically with that policy that is letting people go into a setting where they have not been able to cope. This is at least a modest effort to provide them the mechanism with which they can survive.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the conference report before us today makes several changes in programs under the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Agriculture. The food assistance for the homeless title of H.R. 558 was reported by the Committee on Agriculture as H.R. 177.

The goal of that legislation is to help meet the food needs of homeless people, an issue the committee has looked at in depth. I support these agriculture programs aimed at providing food assistance to needy individuals and families. In fact the food provisions in this bill are but two of the several programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide food assistance. The USDA programs alone account for over $20 billion in 1987 spending.

The conference report does not increase expenditures in 1987 for programs within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture. That was one of the goals of this legislation and I commend the subcommittee chairman, Mr. Panetta, for achieving that target. However, there are significant costs to the budget in 1988 and the outyears, with insufficient offsets to accommodate these spending increases. The committee was informed that the 1988 budget resolution will accommodate this additional spending.

Included in the food assistance title are several changes to the Food Stamp Program and reauthorization and improvement of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program. This title:

First, allows States to conduct outreach activities aimed at persons without permanent homes to encourage them to participate in the Food Stamp Program. The Federal Government will pay one-half of all outreach costs.

Second, increases the shelter deduction for food stamp participants with high shelter costs from $149 per month to $164 per month, effective October 1, 1987.

Third, exempts housing assistance payments made on behalf of households living in temporary quarters from consideration as income for food stamp purposes. Such payments will not be counted if the temporary housing lacks facilities for preparation and cooking of hot meals or refrigeration.

Fourth, coordinates the annual adjustment of food stamp income levels with annual adjustments of food stamp benefit levels and deductions. All will take place on October 1.

Fifth, denies the earned income deduction to food stamp participants who deliberately fail to report earnings.

Sixth, allows the Secretary, upon certification of need by a State Governor, to provide up to 14 million pounds of surplus cheese and unlimited amounts of flour and cornmeal for distribution within the State. Governors must certify that there are eligible participants not being served by TEFAP; or, that the unemployment rate within the State has risen; and, that the distribution of surplus commodities will not substantially displace the commercial sales of cheese.

Seventh, reauthorizes TEFAP for 1988 at $50 million.

According to the Congressional Budget Office there is no cost to the budget in 1987 as a result of the food assistance for the homeless provisions. However, in 1988, the CBO estimates the cost will be $110 million—the total cost, through 1990 is $244 million.

The cost of these provisions in 1988 and the outyears remains a concern to me. As I stated during the subcommittee and committee consideration, I believe we must be budget conscious. We must be assured that we can pay for future increases in the budget as we make these changes; not only for aid to the homeless but for all expenditures of taxpayer dollars.

H.R. 558, of which the food assistance to the homeless title is just one part, presents even greater budget problems. CBO estimates the cost to be approximately $500 million in 1987, with no offsets to pay for these additional expenditures. At least in the Agriculture Committee we did exercise fiscal responsibility for 1987 and show no additional expenditures to the budget. However, for 1988 and the outyears we, too, have problems.

I am concerned about the homeless individuals and families. However, we must be able to pay for the benefits we provide.

Of the many issues before the 100th Congress, this is one which I find to be difficult to resolve. As I have said before, during the several hearings the subcommittee has held concerning this issue of food assistance to the needy, I firmly believe that in our Nation of abundance, it is a tragedy for one child or one elderly person or anyone to go hungry. We are a generous country—both through Government programs and through the private sector.

USDA programs alone provide over $20 billion in food assistance. Private sector contributions to various nonprofit organizations regularly increase from year to year and approached $80 billion last year. And yet, there is no dispute that there are significant numbers of homeless people in both urban and rural areas of the United States.

The causes of homelessness are many and are complex. They include the deinstitutionalization of mental health patients, redevelopment of cities and the loss of low-rent housing, high unemployment rates and a breakdown in traditional family structure. The Federal, State, and local programs available to low-income individuals and families often do not meet the needs of the homeless, despite the billions spent each year.

While housing is the key issue in dealing with homelessness other services are needed as well. These include food assistance, health and mental health clinics and for those who are able, assistance in getting and keeping jobs.

The two major programs under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee that provide food assistance are the Food Stamp Program and the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP], neither of which are designed for the homeless but both provide assistance to this group of individuals. Through the Food Stamp Program participants are provided food coupons which, in most cases, supplement the food budget of low-income people. However, for the homeless difficulties arise in making full use of food coupons since they lack homes and cooking and food storage facilities. Last year the Congress amended the Food Stamp Act to allow the homeless to use food coupons in shelters and soup kitchens. This provision was patterned after a proposal that I was working on, along with Chairman Panetta, concerning demonstration projects designed to allow the homeless to purchase low cost, nutritious meals at soup kitchens. While the amendment adopted last year does not address all concerns we covered in our proposal, I am anxious to see how this further extension of the Food Stamp Program to the homeless will work.

The pilot project we proposed presented a unique opportunity to begin solving a difficult problem in a straightforward manner. Lacking facilities for storage and preparation of food, homeless individuals are unable to make optimal use of food stamp benefits to which they may be entitled. By permitting such eligible individuals to use food stamps to purchase low-cost prepared meals, the proposal would increase the effectiveness of the program for some if its most needy beneficiaries. Those operating the soup kitchens could have used food stamps for the purchase of food in large quantities, thereby maximizing the efficiency of food stamp benefits for the homeless. In addition, the use of food stamps would have been limited to the purchase of food, rather than preparation services and other associated costs, also maximizing Food Stamp Program funds by alleviating hunger and adhere to the goal of the Food Stamp Act.

The second program under our committee's jurisdiction is the temporary emergency food assistance program. TEFAP provides surplus commodities to States for distribution to organizations serving low income people, some of whom are homeless. In 1988 it is anticipated that the commodities made available will include: 420 million pounds of cheese; 180 million pounds of rice; 144 million pounds of flour; 96 million pounds of honey; 96 million pounds of nonfat dry milk; 72 million pounds of butter; and 48 million pounds of cornmeal.

With regard to TEFAP I am pleased that the Congress acted to overturn the proposed deferral of $28.6 million of TEFAP administrative funds. I introduced House Joint Resolution 124, which disapproved that deferral, so that the full amount of money States had planned to use to distribute surplus foods will be available during this year.

The Agriculture Committee may be able to contribute to easing the problems of the homeless but solving this problem will require much more and must involve not only the Federal Government but State and local governments and our communities as well.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report for the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. The conferees have put a lot of hard work into this, and I'd like to thank them for their efforts and congratulate them on a job well done, especially the distinguished chairman and also the ranking member, who has admirably and capably taken up the reins left by our departed colleague for whom this bill is named.

While they worked to set up this excellent, coordinated approach to dealing with our Nation's homeless, the Appropriations Committee was also hard at work. As you know, the supplemental appropriations we approved earlier today contains $355 million for the various programs in the Homeless Assistance Act. Consider that money a downpayment on the structure we are building to house the homeless. There is $180 million for the programs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. There's $10 million for FEMA and $20 million for the Veterans' Administration. We've got $46 million for health care and $50.7 million for substance abuse and mental health. There is also $36.8 million for community services block grants, and $11.5 for education.

What this runthrough of appropriations reveals is both the wide range of the problem and the need for a unified approach to solving it. The Homeless Act sets up the system for coordinating the agencies and programs that the appropriations money will fund. With this act we are putting roofs over the heads of the homeless. We are putting food into the mouths of the hungry. We are creating opportunities for those who have had little, if any, chance for decent and healthy lives.

There is a price we pay for not acting—a price which far exceeds the amount of money we consider today. It is the price of lives spent in an endless struggle to obtain basic necessities, which we all, in our own comfortable lives, tend to take for granted. When life is reduced to scavenging through trash cans, or sleeping in cardboard boxes, or the humiliation of begging for food, then life is but a shadow of what it should and could be. The millions of dollars we're spending over the 2 years is not going to dispel all the shadows, but it will shine the light where it hasn't been seen for a long, long time.

If we in Congress refuse to help the homeless, who will? State and local resources are overburdened by the extent of the problem. But we have the capacity to ease the problems facing the homeless, and we have the responsibility. In this year of celebration of the Constitution, I think we should all take a close look at the preamble to that living document. It tells us that the Constitution was established in order to form a more perfect Union, and among other things, to promote the general welfare. That is exactly what we are doing with the Homeless Act. We are promoting the general welfare and trying to make our Union a little more perfect.

It can't be that way while millions of poor and homeless sleep on concrete each night. It can't be that way while individuals who suffer from mental or physical illness spend their

lives wandering the streets in search of some human kindness. It can't be that way while the unfortunate people in our Nation have no food to eat and no hope of a job or education.

And it can't be that way without people of vision and action. That is why we are naming the act after STEWART MCKINNEY.

During initial consideration in the House on March 5, STEWART stood here in the well and asked us all what kind of America we wanted. Our answer will be in our votes today. I know he's watching now, so let's be doubly sure that we don't disappoint him. His legacy and his work deserve our support.

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation (H.R. 558) to provide much-needed help to those individuals who, for a variety of reasons, find themselves without a permanent place of residence.

Now that the conference committee has completed its work, we today have the opportunity to vote in favor of legislation that proposes a comprehensive solution to the problems of the homeless in America.

This critical authorization bill is based on a great deal of study not only of the causes of homelessness, but also of the actions we can take to give these individuals and their families the tools they need to break this cyle of pain and suffering.

The bill authorizes a major expansion of our efforts to provide emergency shelters where they are most needed through rehabilitation of existing buildings under the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

An important focus of this bill is that portion of the homeless population that includes mentally handicapped people and families with children. The need for permanent housing for those who are not only homeless, but also helpless, is addressed in this bill.

With this special focus, we will be breaking the cycle of homelessness by providing for those who are unable to provide for themselves.

By the same token, this bill authorizes job training and education programs aimed at helping those individuals who are capable of helping themselves, with a little assistance and guidance along the way. Too many of our homeless are children, who could have a bright future based on their abilities, if they receive our help at this critical time in their lives.

Food and nutritional programs are also authorized by this bill and the Food Stamp Program has been adjusted to supplement current group feeding facilities with family-based food assistance.

Three critical health care needs—mental health services, special treatments for the chronically mentally ill, and drug and alcohol abuse treatments—have been authorized by this bill.

This bill emphasizes outreach to those with specific, identifiable needs within the homeless population, and deserves our support today.

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 558, the STEWART B. MCKINNEY Homeless Assistance Act. This bill includes funding for a variety of programs to meet both the immediate and long-term needs of the homeless, such as emergency shelter and longer term housing, health care, food and nutrition assistance, education and job training, and child care. Some funds are targeted to special population groups, including families with children, veterans, and the elderly.

One of the major factors in homelessness is the severe shortage of affordable housing for low-income individuals and families. The homeless prevention provisions in this conference agreement provide significant assistance to defray the high cost of housing and should be of tremendous assistance to those who desperately need affordable housing.

Adequate nutrition is another major problem of the homeless and one of the most effective ways to ensure that homeless and other low-income households receive prompt nutrition assistance is the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP]. This program has been a tremendous success in the State of Tennessee, particularly in my own third congressional district and deserves our continued support. This conference report extends TEFAP through September 30, 1988, ensuring the low-income Americans who depend on the surplus commodities distributed through TEFAP that the food they depend upon will not be taken away from them.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is imperative that we in Congress take significant steps toward preventing future increases in the number of homeless Americans. This bill is a very important initiative in providing urgently needed assistance to the homeless and families in danger of becoming homeless. I believe this legislation is critically needed and should be swiftly enacted. I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting its passage.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the conference agreement on the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act which authorizes $442.7 million in fiscal year 1987,

and $616 million in fiscal year 1988, for homeless aid programs.

Sometimes we get caught up in the fervor of the intricacies of political policymaking, and we overlook some of our simpler, but no less important, responsibilities as public servants. It cannot be disputed that first and foremost, we have a responsibility to ensure that no American child is brought up in an environment without food, shelter, health care, and education.

According to a report released by the Conference of Mayors, the rate of homeless families with children in New York has increased by 20 percent in 1 year's time.

Providing a roof to live under is not enough. Oftentimes Federal owned buildings allotted for homeless shelters are quickly overtaken by drug dealers and other illegal and dangerous groups. Children are constantly moved from shelter to shelter in an effort to escape these dangers. Not only are these constant upheavals unsettling, but in many cases these children end up across town from the school that the law says they must attend. In New York, as in most cities, it is required that children attend the school that is closest to their last "permanent" address. But we all know that "permanent" housing is not a reality for the homeless.

While homeless children are the most disgraceful product of the current economic conditions of our country, they are by no means the only ones to suffer from this crisis. Senior citizens, the unemployed, the mentally ill and people seeking refuge from dangerous and abusive home conditions are also part of our growing homeless population.

In closing, I heartily approve of Homeless Assistance Act 558 as I would any movement toward reconciling the homeless crisis of our Nation. While this measure cures the symptoms, and not the cause of the problem—unemployment and lack of affordable housing constituting the major causes—it addresses the immediate problem at hand and establishes definite goals for future development.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the pending conference report on H.R. 558, the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act. Although the conference agreement provides less resources than the original House-passed version of the bill, the agreement will literally save the lives of homeless men, women and children who need our help. As the homeless emergency worsened each of the last few years, charitable organizations and local governments could not meet the urgent

needs of the most destitute Americans. They pleaded for help from the Federal Government, and now we are responding. As a cosponsor of this bill, I am proud to be part of what will be the greatest and most needed congressional response to the homeless crisis, to date.

Many cities across the country have been forced to turn away homeless people in need of food and shelter because they lack sufficient beds and supplies. Shelters and soup kitchens with scant resources have strained to meet the needs of the homeless, and in too many cases, these facilities are unsanitary, unsafe and dehumanizing. All reports indicate that this past winter saw the largest numbers of homeless people since the Great Depression. The problem has not vanished with the change of seasons.

In reaction to the overwhelming needs of the homeless, and the inability of local private and public groups to adequately meet those needs, despite their best efforts, the leadership put together a bill that will put the 100th Congress on record as recognizing that America has a massive homeless problem that will not go away, and requires a nationally coordinated response.

The Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee, which I have the privilege to chair, has conducted a series of hearings on the Federal response to the homeless crisis, and the full Government Operations Committee has issued two reports which found the Federal response to be woefully inadequate.

The reports found that homelessness in America exists in epidemic proportions, and the homeless population is increasing by as much as 38 percent a year.

The reports found the major causes of homelessness to be the scarcity of affordable housing, deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill, unemployment and severe cuts in Federal housing and antipoverty programs. The factors leading to these causes are worsening. The Nation's low-income housing supply, particularly single room occupancy units, continues to dwindle. The hundreds of thousands of mentally ill Americans released from State mental institutions have found few alternatives to the streets. Deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill was initiated with the best of intentions more than 20 years ago, but the Federal Government never adequately supported the funding of community mental health centers to replace the archaic institutions that once imprisoned the mentally ill. The committee also reported that health problems and mental illness were rampant among the homeless.

H.R. 558 addresses these problems. It provides health care and mental health services. It will fund emergency shelter and transitional housing. Although this legislation will not eliminate homelessness, it will do more to ease the symptoms of the problem than has ever been done before in the United States. Much more will need to be done in the future. Private and public low-income housing programs are needed. Job training is required. Responsible welfare reform is another solution. These initiatives must come from the Congress, for the administration continues to insist that the homeless are not a Federal responsibility.

H.R. 558 is the first signal that the Federal Government is ready to assume a larger role in the battle against homelessness. But this is not solely a Federal problem. All components of our society must work together to combat the homeless epidemic, but leadership for such an effort should come from the top. This bill, for the first time, gives the Federal Government a leading role in providing the minimum emergency services, such as shelter, food and medical care, that are so urgently needed. Americans truly incapable of helping themselves should be entitled to these most basic requirements of survival.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the passage of the conference agreement on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

This important bill, which authorize $442.7 million for fiscal year 1987 and $611 million in fiscal year 1988, contains a number of important programs aimed at both the immediate and long-term needs of the homeless, including shelter and housing, health care, food assistance, education and job training.

Approval of the conference agreement on H.R. 558 is vital as the homeless population continues to grow. Despite several years of economic recovery, the homeless population has been growing at the rate of about 25 percent a year, and will continue to expand unless we address the problem with programs such as those authorize in this bill. These programs are especially important because in addition to a greater number of homeless, more and more families are affected and no part of the country is untouched by the problem. For example, growing numbers of the homeless include families with children, newly unemployed, victims of family breakup, the working poor, and those suffering from chronic mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse.

Our commitment to combating homelessness is especially necessary at this time, as the resources of local governments and charitable organizations are already stretched too thin. For example, in my own State of California, the resources of these governments and organizations have been strained as they attempt to assist an estimated 100,000 to 125,000 homeless persons located in the state.

This is an effective bill, which for the most part, attempts to use programs already in existence to enable funds to quickly reach those who need assistance. For example, under the Emergency Shelter Grant Program, States and localities will receive grants from the Department Housing and Urban Development to create, expand, or improve emergency shelter space. For the current fiscal year, an additional $100 million would be added to the current $10 million appropriated level, $1 million of which California receives. Sacramento County, a protion of which I represent, has already received more than $157,000 of these funds.

Another important program contained in this bill, which will assist the homeless in all parts of the country, including California, is the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] Emergency Food and Shelter Program. This program provides funds to charitable organizations and local governments that operate food and shelter programs for the homeless. Local areas receive these funds based on a formula which takes into account the poverty and unemployment rate. An additional $15 million would be authorized for the current fiscal year with $124 million authorized for the following fiscal year. Sacramento and Yolo Counties, the latter of which is located entirely in the Fourth Congressional District, in combination have received more than $328,000 under the current program.

One final provision of considerable importance to the homeless living in the State of California and elsewhere is the authorization of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP]. In fiscal 1988, $50 million would be authorized for the Department of Agriculture to provide surplus food commodities to low-income and other needy individuals, including the homeless. This program has had considerable impact in California, where in 1986, the State received 93 million pounds of basic food commodities under the program, serving some 827,300 people.

We have before us today the opportunity to realistically address the homeless problem in this country. I urge my colleagues the favorable consideration of this bill on behalf of our Nation's homeless.

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the conference report now before us is a compromise that I am sure my colleagues will find fair and consistent with this body's desire to assist the growing number of homeless. This compromise provides $442.7 million for fiscal year 1987, less than originally in the House bill, but it includes an authorization for fiscal year 1988, which was not in the House version. The homeless bill passed by a vote of 264 to 121, and I am certain that this conference report's acceptance will be as broad.

We are doing something here that has long needed doing—providing shelter for those who have none. There are thousands of people who have a roof over their heads, yet are also homeless—those families that live doubled and tripled up because they cannot find decent and affordable low-income housing, or who find themselves on interminable waiting lists for housing.

With this bill we are taking the opportunity to undo some of the damage that the drastic cutbacks to housing programs have done—we will also be helping those who may not have needed this help if not for those cutbacks. New housing construction for low-income units has slowed to a bare trickle, and the number of homeless keeps growing. Housing funds have been reduced by over 60 percent since 1981, and more families with children are out on the streets. The correlation is unmistakable. The homeless problem has been exacerbated by the administration's lack of interest in the welfare and well-being of its poorest citizens, by the unending drive to increase our weapons arsenal on the backs of the poor and of children. The administration has been effective in keeping the poor down—but at an incalculable cost in human terms. The future of this country depends on its youth, yet we deprive children of the basic needs—shelter, food and security. We are not just hurting these children now, we are hurting future generations, hurting our country, and impairing its future competitiveness.

I urge my colleagues to support this very commendable effort.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference agreement on H.R. 558, now referred to as the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

I am very pleased with the outcome of the conference, particularly with the food assistance provisions of the report. As you know, currently the nutritional well-being of many homeless families is being jeopardized by the Department of Agriculture's decision to include as income—for the purpose of

calculating food stamp benefits—shelter payments made directly to venders. The ruling has significantly reduced food stamp benefits for homeless families in my district, who reside in hotels due to the lack of other available housing facilities. Ironically, homeless families in so-called welfare hotels generally have higher food expenses since hotel rooms typically lack food preparation and storage facilities.

I am relieved that the conferees recognized this problem and adopted the language contained in the House measure, which prohibits calculating these payments as income when determining food stamp benefits. Although the Senate insisted on a 2-year sunset for this provision, the conference agreement gives state and local governments time to seek adequate housing for these families.

Another important provision negotiated by the conferees increases the shelter cap deduction for food stamp recipients. The current cap of $149 per month has failed to keep pace with actual increases in the cost of shelter, forcing many low-income families to choose between putting food on the table and keeping a roof over their heads. The final agreement increases the shelter deduction to $164 a month, which will help prevent hunger and homelessness among the low-income population that is forced to spend an increasing proportion of income on rent.

The current definition of a food-stamp household is another area of great concern to me, because it contributes to homelessness by discouraging relatives from doubling up in housing units. Homeless people that prefer to live with relatives, are instead forced to seek refuge in emergency shelters in order to keep their food stamp benefits. Remarkably, unrelated persons living together and not sharing food, receive the same amount of food stamp benefits as they would if they lived separately. The conference report addresses this problem by allowing family members to double up and receive the same benefits they would if they lived separately, providing they purchase their food separately.

Mr. Speaker, while the measure before us contains many noteworthy provisions, I will limit my comments to just one more. A recent report by the Select Committee on Hunger, of which I am a member, revealed that transportation and documentation problems cause lengthy delays for eligible homeless persons applying for food stamp benefits, as well as for those who are at risk of homelessness because their income and assets total less than their monthly shelter costs. The conferees agreed to language that would make needed benefits avail-

able within 5 calendar days of the date of application for applicants who meet all eligibility requirements for food stamps. This expeditied service will ensure that households have enough to eat right away, rather than waiting for a check at the end of the month.

I am very encouraged by the conference agreement, and believe the measure will go a long way toward preventing hunger and homelessness in our Nation. I urge my colleagues to support passage of the measure.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the conference report on H.R. 558, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, which is before us today.

The goal of the bill is to provide relief for the homeless and homeless families as quickly as possible. Its enactment is long overdue. I am particularly pleased that the conference agreement, like the House-passed bill, places special emphasis on homeless families and children. The conference agreement provides a 2-year authorization that will help build a long-term commitment to preventing homelessness.

Homelessness remains a national tragedy. While street people do not dominate the newspaper headlines or the evening news as they did when the House first passed this legislation in early March, as many as 3 million Americans still live without a roof overhead. Families still comprise over 30 percent of the homeless and remain the fastest growing segment of Americans without homes. At least 800,000 children still suffer the trauma of wandering from shelter to shelter each night, sleeping on a grate or in a car, and missing school. Reports indicate that 43 percent of homeless, school-age children are not attending school. We must not lose our sense of urgency in meeting this crisis.

A study released recently by the Neighorhood Reinvestment Corporation conservatively estimates that over 18 million Americans will be homeless just after the turn of the century unless responsible efforts are made by all levels of Government and the private sector. Not only has affordable housing become scarce, but the Reagan administration has decimated subsidized housing programs and precipitated a housing crisis not witnessed since the Great Depression. Public housing construction over the past year has dropped from 100,000 units to less than 3,000 units, and section 8 housing, which aids families and seniors in particular, also has been severely cut. In my district of Contra Costa County, CA—where perhaps 10,000

people are homeless—4,000 people have already signed on a 4-year waiting list for section 8 housing.

As the poverty rate climbs, millions more may soon join the ranks of the homeless. Americans in all parts of the country—not only the inner cities, but wealthy suburban communities as well as rural towns—are suddenly finding themselves unemployed, unable to pay their bills, and without the traditional family or public support systems to provide help.

At the Richmond Rescue Mission in my district, which houses 188 beds, homeless families are turned away every night. The number of homeless served by the mission has increased tremendously in recent years, and is expected to rise by 8,000 this year alone. The bill before us today will provide supplies for food pantries such as the First Baptist Church in my hometown of Martinez, which aids ever increasing numbers of homeless families.

I want to commend my constituents for their extraordinary efforts to aid the homeless. We cannot meet the challenge of eradicating homelessness without the continued support of local organizations and concerned citizens. An office on homelessness was created in Contra Costa County this winter with donations from several groups. The office just completed a survey which found that a shocking 70 percent of the county's homeless are families with children. Under the direction of Carol Severin, the office has raised $65,000 from the community for the housing crisis assistance fund. This money is used to help the homeless find housing and to keep those on the verge of being evicted in their homes. I am proud of the concern and commitment shown by my constituents.

H.R. 558 authorizes for 2 years several existing and effective programs for the homeless. It includes a new plan to assure that homeless children have access to all educational services for which they are eligible. Emergency shelter, food assistance, mental health care, and transitional housing targeted for the handicapped and families with children are also part of this measure. Social service agencies and charitable organizations around the country will receive much needed support to help them meet the great demand for their assistance.

We have the opportunity to make an immediate impact on homelessness. I strongly urge my colleagues to support the conference report on this emergency homeless assistance legislation.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report on H.R. 558, the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act.

Also called the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the legislation includes a total funding authorization level of $442.7 million for fiscal year 1987 and $611 million in fiscal year 1988. The bill includes funding for a variety of programs to meet both the immediate and long-term needs of the homeless, such as emergency shelter and longer-term housing, health care, food and nutrition assistance, education and job training, and child care. Some funds are targeted to special population groups, including families with children, veterans, and the elderly.

The problem of homelessness is truly a national tragedy, one which has reached epidemic proportions in the last few years. Estimates of the homeless in America range from 200,000 to 3 million, more today than at any time since the Great Depression. And despite the last 4 years of economic recovery, the homeless population has been growing at a rate of approximately 25 percent each year. The number of homeless is expected to increase still further unless action is taken. A recent study funded by Congress predicts that more than 18 million Americans will be homeless or on the edge of homelessness within 16 years.

Since the 1930's, the Federal Government has provided assistance in various forms, such as public housing, rental assistance, and housing subsidies to low or moderate income individuals. I continue to support these programs. But because the number of homeless Americans continues to rise, it is clear that existing programs and current resources devoted to solving the problem are simply insufficient. We must dedicate more long-term Federal assistance and new programs aimed at alleviating the cause, not merely the symptoms, of this national problem.

We have the opportunity to do so now, with H.R. 558, the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act. This bill clearly demonstrates a strong commitment to provide our homeless citizens with more than just emergency relief. Through job training and adult literacy programs, mental health services and alcohol and drug abuse treatment, we can give the homeless not merely a band-aid remedy or a quick fix, but the chance to begin anew. The standards that so many of us take for granted—our homes, the food on our tables, the many doctors who keep us healthy—are not and should not be privileges for the few, but rights of all Americans.

The act is a comprehensive proposal, designed to deal not only with the immediate problems of the homeless, but also with its roots and causes. If we can succeed in decreasing the numbers of already existing homeless Americans, and preventing future increases, I believe we will then be on the way to eradicating what is now one of our country's greatest crises.

Again, I strongly support the conference report on H.R. 558 and urge its acceptance by my colleagues.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I support passage of the conference report on H.R. 558, Homeless Assistance Act. I wish to call the attention of my colleagues and the public to provisions contained in H.R. 558 designed specifically to help homeless individuals with drug abuse problems.

The conference agreement authorizes $50 million in fiscal year 1987, and $30 million in fiscal year 1988 for a new grant program to be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services to meet both the physical and mental health needs of the homeless. These grants would enable community-based health care providers to serve the homeless with outpatient health care, outpatient mental health services, outpatient drug and alcohol abuse services, and case management services. The bill also includes another provision which authorizes $10 million in fiscal year 1987 for a demonstration grant program for developing and providing alcohol and drug abuse treatment services for homeless individuals. This program would be administered by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Mr. Speaker, the prosperity America enjoys today is uneven. While some people are prospering, a growing number of our citizens go hungry and are homeless. H.R. 558 responds to the desperate needs of our homeless population. This legislation recognizes that substance abuse frequently afflicts the homeless and contributes to their lack of stability. Repeated use of drugs makes it harder for people to gain control of their lives and decreases the chance that they will be able to find and maintain employment and secure adequate housing. Drug abuse treatment services can help people control their addictions and restore them to productive lives. As chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics, I am pleased that H.R. 558 authorizes Federal assistance for drug abuse services for the homeless.

Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, several articles have been written by a nationally acclaimed economist, Warren Brookes. Mr. Brookes, a nationally syndicated columnist, is

also a leading proponent of Reaganomics and is acknowledged as an accurate forecaster of our national economy. It is with great pleasure I rise to statistically refute enormous charges of poverty growth by my colleague from Ohio, Mr. Traficant. The facts demonstrate clearly that this administration has been good for the American economy, including the economically deprived.

I also submit, Mr. Speaker, an editorial from the Washington Times of September 24, 1986, on the same subject:

THE BIG LIE OF LOW-PAY JOBS

Hardly a day goes by that some Democrat doesn't repeat the big lie that the U.S. economy is creating mostly low-pay, minimum-wage jobs.

Yet this contention is completely unsupported by Labor Department data, which show exactly the *opposite* trend. Over the last four years, in fact, 85 percent of the new jobs have been created in the three major upper-paying occupations, far above the minimum wage. Only 10 percent of the new jobs have come in the so-called "McJobs" occupations in the services. (See table.)

Since 1982, all three of the highest-paying occupational groups have been growing 50 percent faster than the national job growth rate and have increased their share of all jobs—while all three of the lower-paying groups have lost job shares.

SHARE OF JOBS BY OCCUPATION

[In percent]

	August 1982	August 1986	Share of total new jobs 1982–86
Higher paying occupations:			
Manager, professional	22.4	23.5	33.9
Technical sales, administrative	30.8	31.2	31.7
Precision crafts	12.0	12.5	17.1
Total	65.2	67.2	85.7
Lower paying occupations:			
Operators, labor	16.6	16.0	10.1
Services	13.8	13.3	10.4
Farming, forestry	4.4	3.5	−6.2
Total	34.8	32.8	14.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics August 1982 and August 1986 Releases.

Yet, the left persists in this big lie. Last November 7, Harvard Professor Robert Reich, a liberal activist, told me and the audience of CNN's "Cross Fire" that "90 percent of the new jobs created last month paid less than $8 an hour."

Although my memory told me no such proportional figure was even calculated by the Labor Department, I let it stand until I had a chance to check with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which confirmed my memory.

As BLS chief of the Occupational Outlook Division Neal Rosenthal told me: "The BLS does not even compute such data, let alone publish it. I do not know where Dr. Reich got that number, but he didn't get it from us."

I went back to Mr. Reich to ask where he got the number. At first he said: "I got it from the BLA flash report that afternoon." Then I told him BLS doesn't even publish such a number.

And he shifted his story and said, "Well, I heard it on a wire service report that day, I know I did." I asked him if he had seen that story in print anywhere. He couldn't identify it.

The fact is: no such analysis of the wage levels of new jobs has ever been made from Current Population Survey monthly data. The reason is clear: in any given month, new jobs represent less than 0.3 percent of the total employment. With a nationwide BLS sample of 60,000 each month, this means only 165 members of the sample are new jobholders, far too tiny a national sample to make any safe national extrapolation about wage levels.

It would take at least a year's worth of monthly CFS data to pin down such a number—and in fact the BLS is now embarked on just such an analysis in an attempt to deal with one of the really big lies now being perpetrated on the American people.

As Democratic Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas stated it recently: "Six out of every 10 new jobs now being created pay less than $7,000 a year."

That statement is simply baloney, with no foundation in fact. As Neal Rosenthal told us: "What analysis we have done shows that there is very little change in the relative wage patterns of new job creation currently from the past, and if anything, we are shifting modestly to a higher-wage economy."

The best proof that he is right is that from 1980–86, real per capita disposable income has risen about 10 percent faster than it did from 1974–80. If 60 percent of the new jobs really had been minimum wage growth in per capita disposable income would have fallen sharply. So Mr. Bentsen's statement, like Mr. Reich's, is utter nonsense.

In fairness to Mr. Bentsen, he got that "big lie" out of a piece of dreadfully flawed "research" done for the Joint Economic Committee last fall by Barry Bluestone and Bennett Harrison. The two unabashed socialist economists from Massachusetts used a complex construct of the annual March Census Bureau data to attempt to extrapolate a wage analysis of new job holders.

The problem, of course, is that not only is this a very clumsy; inaccurate way to track jobs (because it does not use a specific labor survey base), it is using annual incomes actually received rather than "usual weekly wages" of particular jobs. It does not differentiate between full-time and part time jobs, or consistency of job tenure.

To put it bluntly, the professors played some very involved statistical "games" to generate their whole thesis of a low-wage economy, games which are not supported by the one and only unbased resource, for jobs and wage data, the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS has repeatedly stated that there is "no evidence of a trend toward a low-wage economy." And, if anything the evidence suggests "a shift of workers from the low to the middle and high-earnings level, with the middle having the largest increase." That is borne out in the rising pattern of up-scale occupations, shown below.

The BLS professionals are far too polite to call the whole "low-wage" economy thesis a big lie." But I'm not.

SEEING THROUGH THE WRAPPER

Let's not worry about what trendy journalists don't know. Let's worry, as the old quip has it, about what they do know that ain't so. For instance, the "polarization" of America and the "disappearing middle class," reports of which

surfaced most recently on The Wall Street Journal's front page (the "wrapper," to insiders). Then there was Barbara Ehrenrich of the radical-left Institute for Policy Studies, using a Disraelian trope—"I was told," said Disraeli, "that the privileged and the people formed two nations"—in telling an NBC news audience that soon "we will no longer be one nation, but two."

One hates to spoil the doomfest, but it is worth underscoring some facts, as already related by columnist Warren Brookes and Rep. Dan Lundgren. Labor Department job statistics show that our economy has produced 10.6 million new jobs since 1983 and that the largest increase has been in the skilled blue collar category—precisely that group that supposedly is being eclipsed.

The second largest increase has been in upper management jobs, the highest paying sector. The lowest increase has been in those "service jobs" that supposedly are taking over like the body-snatchers. "McJobs" are increasing, to be sure, but they are decreasing as a percentage of total new job creation.

How, for that matter, is the middle defined. More people are moving upscale, so the middle is "vanishing" upward. To the zero-sum mentality—whose leading guru, Lester Thurow, was quoted extensively by the Journal—this means that the poor must be getting poorer. In fact, the percentage of Americans below the poverty line, corrected for faulty consumer price index figures used in the '70s, has been holding constant at about 12 percent. The economy is expanding, the ballyhooed bipolarization is not.

How, come to think of it, is The Wall Street Journal defined? Many have come to view its "wrapper" as little different from any other conduit of what John Corry calls "the dominant culture." The Journal, whose editorial offerings are exemplary, increasingly is a fruit that must be peeled and pared of spoilage to get to the sweet part.

Mr. LOWRY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is pretty obvious to me the old saying goes when you got the votes vote. I mean there is a message here.

This is a great night, a great accomplishment that has been put together by a tremendous bipartisan effort of the leadership on the Democratic side and the leadership on the Republican side, our chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Gonzalez), and the great STEWART MCKINNEY. Back in December when we started this people said this could not be done, they would not be able to bring this kind of an act before this Congress.

The people sitting on this floor did not say that because they knew that this Congress would react to this and would produce it.

When I went to the majority leader he said I am more than happy to sponsor this. The gentleman from Ohio (Chalmers Wylie) was tremendous. Every time we needed help I went to Chalmers, and he was there to give the help. And every time I went for help and I went to the gentleman from California (Tony Coelho) he was there and he gave the help, as well as the Bruce Vento's, the Mary Rose Oakar's, the Mickey Leland's, and in the health care area Henry Waxman, everybody did the job.

This is the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. It should be; it is a tremendous accomplishment of this Congress and I urge the passage of the conference report.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Durbin). The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 301, nays 115, not voting 17. (Roll No. 237).

Mr. Hiler and Mr. Porter changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Proceedings in the Senate

SATURDAY, *June 27, 1987.*

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on H.R. 558 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 558) to provide urgently needed assistance to protect and improve the lives and safety of the homeless, with special emphasis on families and children having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I am very pleased that the Senate is now able to take up the conference agreement on the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. This legislation will provide real help to tens of thousands of Americans who are suffering homelessness.

Prompt action can save many lives by getting relief out to local communities before winter hits once again.

House and Senate conferees worked intensely for over 6 weeks and have shaped a bill that is responsible and effective. I believe the product is not just a good compromise but a real improvement on the bills that passed each House separately.

The task was not easy—five committees of the Senate and five committees of the House were involved. And, because of the differing jurisdictions an even larger number of subconferences were held.

I deeply appreciate the strong leadership provided on this issue by Senate majority leader, Senator Byrd, and the minority leader, Senator Dole. Many Senators and Congressmen of both parties have produced this agreement. All deserve credit for a job well done.

This conference agreement responds to a nationwide call for efffective action on homelessness. It is a necessary response to a crisis caused by a lack of affordable low-income housing, by unemployment and other employment-related problems, by inadequate services for the mentally ill and by an array of other problems that relate to shortcomings in public policy.

This agreement emphasizes the delivery of assistance to needy people as quickly as possible. It lays the foundation for a national commitment to end homelessness in America.

First, the agreement gives State Governors and the mayors of major cities responsibility for developing coherent homeless assistance strategies tailored to local needs. And it ensures that Federal assistance will leverage larger amounts of State, local, and private resources.

Second, the agreement establishes a flexible, new Supportive Housing Demonstration Program to encourage the development of transitional housing and permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons. Transitional housing will provide decent shelter and support services for homeless persons and help them make an adjustment to independent living. The supportive housing program would also provide special housing with support services designed for persons who cannot make a rapid transition to independent living because of physical or mental disabilities.

Third, the agreement would provide additional assistance for moderate rehabilitation of single room occupancy buildings, which many cities need to provide longer term shelter for homeless elderly people and other individuals with special needs.

Fourth, the agreement would expand the emergency shelter grants program which provides basic shelter and related services to homeless individuals.

Fifth, the agreement establishes the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless Program. This program will make the emergency shelter grants program or the transitional housing program even more adaptable to unusual conditions by providing additional funding where that is needed to make a project workable. The program will also fund particularly innovative projects which could not otherwise be funded by existing Federal programs.

Sixth, the agreement would improve routine and primary health care that is provided to homeless individuals.

Seventh, the agreement would expand alcohol, drug abuse and mental health services available to homeless people.

Eighth, the agreement would provide some additional support for job training for homeless adults and educational services for homeless children.

Ninth, the agreement would reform some nutrition programs so that they can better meet the needs of the elderly.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am pleased that the conference report on H.R. 558, the proposed Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, contains provisions to authorize appropriations for the Veterans' Job Training Act (VJTA) and to authorize appropriations for the expansion of an innovative project aimed at helping homeless veterans gain employment. These provisions were originally derived, respectively, from legislation in S. 477, the proposed Homeless Veterans Assistance Act of 1987, which the Senate passed March 31, 1987, and from an amendment which the committee's ranking minority member, Mr. Murkowski, and I offered during Senate consideration of H.R. 558.

Mr. President, homelessness is a tragic reality for a growing number of Americans in our Nation. Every dimension of this problem is deeply troubling, and as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Urban and Housing Affairs of the Banking Committee, I have been taking the lead in legislative efforts to help individuals suffering from lack of adequate shelter and to prevent others from joining their ranks. As chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am very concerned by reports that veterans account for a disproportionately large part of the homeless population and have thus been very actively pursuing legislation to help address the needs of these veterans, including the needs of so many homeless veterans for help in becoming job ready and finding a job.

Section 901 of the conference agreement would authorize $30 million to be appropriated for VJTA for fiscal years 1987 and 1988—by extending through fiscal years 1987 and 1988 the current fiscal year 1986 authorization of appropriations of $65 million, of which $35 million was appropriated for fiscal year 1986; and postpone by approximately 6 months the deadlines for veterans to apply for VJTA participation, from July 2, 1987, to December 31, 1987, and to enter training, from January 2, 1988, to June 30, 1988.

VJTA promotes training and employment opportunities for long-term jobless Vietnam-era and Korean-conflict veterans through a program of cash incentives to employers to help them defray the costs of employing and providing training to such veterans. The VJTA program was originally established in

1983 with the enactment of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act of 1983, Public Law 98–77.

VJTA has provided nearly 49,000 veterans with the opportunity to gain the skills and on-the-job experience needed to help them break away from sustained unemployment and build more productive lives for themselves and their families.

Among the measurable benefits accruing to veterans as a result of their participation in VJTA is increased earning power. A 1985 report, carried out by Centaur Associates, Inc., entitled "Final Report: Evaluation of the Emergency Veterans' Job Training Program," found that veterans, while participating in VJTA, earn $50 more per week than veterans eligible for but who do not participate in the program and, in the year following training, about $2,200 more.

VJTA is highly popular among those employers who have provided job training programs to veterans under VJTA. In general, according to the Centaur report, the supervisers of participating veterans rank the job performance of these veterans from good to excellent and the employers express an interest in hiring other veterans through VJTA. The $30 million that would be authorized to be appropriated for VJTA under this provision would enable approximately 10,000 additional veterans to participate in VJTA training programs.

Section 738 of the conference agreement would enhance the activities of an existing program aimed at helping our Nation's homeless veterans rebuild their lives by authorizing an appropriation of $2 million in fiscal year 1988 for the Jobs for Homeless Veterans Program, an innovative, but small pilot program developed and administered by the Department of Labor.

Under this program, developed by Dr. Daniel R. Clouthier, a consultant to the Department of Labor who for many years has been engaged in efforts to help homeless individuals, representatives of the Veterans' Administration and the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services have joined together in a number of cities across the Nation to coordinate Federal efforts to provide homeless veterans with the array of job training, job counseling, drug and alcohol treatment, and other vitally needed programs and services necessary to assist many homeless veterans in successfully returning to the work force. In addition, working closely with each of these groups is a veteran who has been at some time in his or her life homeless, who is responsible for seeking out homeless veterans to guide them in availing themselves of the services and resources they are eligible to receive.

Currently, these programs are underway or are planned in the cities of Boston, Denver, New Orleans, San Antonio, Fort Lauderdale, Atlanta, Seattle, Los Angeles, Baltimore, and Detroit, and a number of other cities are showing great interest in launching similar programs. Unfortunately, at present, a total of only $250,000 in funds is available for these programs. Thus, with the enactment of section 738 and the authorized funding, current activities under these programs could be expanded and new programs initiated.

Mr. President, the Senate-passed version of this legislation contained a number of provisions specifically addressing the needs of homeless veterans. These provisions were also passed by the Senate on March 31, in S. 477, the proposed Homeless Veterans' Assistance Act. The House, however, did not include any veterans' program-specific legislation in its original version of H.R. 558. As a consequence, the House conferees asked that, instead of our attempting to resolve the issues dealing with homeless veterans legislation in the conference report on H.R. 558, the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs have the opportunity to consider such legislation in the context of S. 477, thus enabling it to consider the measure in its own hearings and through its normal subcommittee and committee process. Based on the understanding that the House Committee would give the provisions of S. 477 prompt consideration, we acceded to the wishes of our colleagues in the House. Thus, none of the provisions of S. 477 dealing specifically with homeless veterans—which are summarized in the statement of the managers' description of the provisions of title IX of the conference report—are included in the conference report. I look forward to working on these provisions with our counterparts on the House committee.

Mr. President, this conference agreement does not fully meet the enormous need. It does not do all I would like. But it is a serious effort to respond to real suffering.

This is a bipartisan agreement. And I believe it is a sound basis for cooperation between the Congress and the White House.

The Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act is a good beginning. It is a step we should take, and I urge my colleagues to give it overwhelming support.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the homeless people of America will soon be getting new sources of assistance from their National Government. While several Federal programs

have been available to assist the homeless, there has not been a comprehensive Federal effort to target their needs.

Most efforts to help the homeless are based in local churches and other local community efforts.

Our new authorizing legislation, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, does not tip that balance. State and local efforts in the States of New York and California alone will spend more money on the homeless than we authorize in this conference agreement. Yet, as a general conferee and cosponsor of the Senate Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act, S. 809, I am proud to have been a part of bringing the Federal Government foursquare into our Nation's efforts to improve the lot of the homeless.

I believe that the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the conference agreement, will preserve and enhance this excellent, locally based effort on behalf of our Nation's homeless people. When signed by the President, this legislation will provide a boost to this local effort.

Homeless individuals, and children will begin to see new housing opportunities, more shelters, group homes, and related services. Additional improvements are made in the Food Stamp Program to help the homeless and the poor who are close to becoming homeless. Helth, mental health, education, and job training, will be improved and expanded with new program authorizations totalling $442.7 million for fiscal year 1987. Funds appropriated under this new authorization will be available until expended. Funding for this legislation is on a parallel track in H.R. 1827, the Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1987.

The Secretaries of Health and Human Services [HHS], Housing and Urban Development [HUD], Labor, Agriculture, and Education will all have new authority, funding, and responsibility. The Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is given authorization for its 4 year effort in emergency food and shelter for the homeless which has been funded since 1983 without a formal authorization.

The new Interagency Council on the Homeless has special responsibilities for involving many additional Federal departments and agencies including Defense, Interior, the ACTION Agency, the Veterans' Administration, and the General Services Administration.

In short, we are launching a governmentwide effort to combat suffering by American citizens that is a blight on our national conscience and our international image.

While I am particularly pleased that the Congress has decided to target a significant part of this bill to the homeless with serious mental illness, other features of this bill will go a long way to help local service providers meet the demands placed on them by homeless people. After a brief discussion of the new provisions for the homeless mentally ill, I would like to explain the other salient new features of this legislation:

First, interagency council on the homeless;

Second, housing assistance;

Third, health care for the homeless;

Fourth, education, training, and community services;

Fifth, food assistance;

Sixth, veterans' assistance; and

Seventh, surplus Federal property.

I am especially proud, Mr. President, to have been a member of this conference because we agreed to enact most of the block grant provisions for the homeless mentally ill that I introduced on March 18, 1987, as S. 763, "Services for Homeless Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1987."

While there were changes made, the essential five-point program to aid the ailing homeless people who are mentally ill is essentially in tact. As I have explained several times before on the floor of the Senate, these five service elements from the Domenici-Simon bill, S. 763 are:

First, outreach;

Second, transitional housing;

Third, psychiatric or psychological treatment;

Fourth, case management; and

Fifth, staff training.

In my original bill, I proposed a single block grant to help local service providers to make these services available. My intent was to create a single block grant payment for all five service elements. Allocations under this block grant would have been distributed by a formula to Governors and to mayors of large cities. The transitional housing and four other key services for the mentally ill homeless would have been in one grant.

As passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, however, the transitional housing funds are in a separate title from the health and mental health service funds. While the conference provisions will also be in two titles, all five service elements are authorized by this legislation.

I was very pleased that the conference committees accepted these five service elements for the homeless who are mentally ill. The managers for title IV—housing assistance—and the

managers for title VI—health care for the homeless—worked hard to provide both transitional housing and the four related service elements—Outreach, psychiatric and psychological services, case management, and staff training. Each set of conferees worked within the scope of their separate conferences. Because of their fine work in linking these two titles, the homeless mentally ill will have a critically needed new set of services—based in some form of transitional housing—available to help meet their many and varied needs.

It will take more effort for local providers to manage two separate grants, but the essential five services will, in fact, be available for the homeless mentally ill at the local level.

I would have preferred a single grant that included transitional housing. I am satisfied, however, that we have made the best of the jurisdictional situation that separates housing and mental health programs. This jurisdictional separation exists in the day-to-day administration of these programs as well as in the authorizing process in Congress.

The conference agreement for title VI—health care for the homeless—includes four service elements—all except transitional housing—in a single block grant for the homeless mentally ill. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will have the responsibility for allocating formula grants, with each State receiving a minimum grant of $275,000. The formula for allotment among the States is based upon the ration of the population of each State which lives in urbanized areas to the total population in the United States living in urbanized areas. The homeless are believed to be more prevalent in urban areas by a factor that is several times greater than their prevalence in rural areas.

The conference agreement for title IV—housing assistance—very clearly stresses the need to serve the deinstitutionalized and other mentally ill homeless. Transitional housing, a very essential service element, will be available under a competitive grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD].

There are plenty of assurances in the final act to require the close coordination of transitional housing and mental health services. The definition of transitional housing, for example, "includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless individuals and other homeless individuals with mental disabilities."

Recipients of the mental health block grant for the homeless are required to provide "supportive and supervisory services"

in residential settings. The care managers are also required to help their clients find housing assistance.

This mutually supportive language in the housing assistance and health service titles of the act will help to insure that the homeless mentally ill will receive the support they urgently need. Governors and mayors of large cities, in summary, will receive a block grant from ADAMHA for the mental health services. They can compete for a grant from HUD for the transitional housing services. By so doing, they will be able to take advantage of new Federal assistance for the homeless mentally ill. By combining and coordinating two grants, they will be able to add a new set of crucial services for the homeless mentally ill, as I first proposed in S. 763.

The local match for the mental health services block grant will be 25 percent, and the local match requirement for transitional housing competitive grants will be 50 percent.

The case for using these five service elements has been made over a 4-year period in the Community Support Program at the National Institute of Mental Health [NIMH].

Ten cities spent slightly under $2 million treating the homeless who have serious mental illness. The services elements that I proposed in my original bill are the essence of their findings and conclusions. I am glad to report that the conference agreed to expand this NIMH demonstration program for the homeless mentally ill by adding $10 million in new authority, available through fiscal year 1988. It is our hope that new and more effective treatment methods can be found and disseminated to local service providers.

ADAMHA, in summary, will have $35 million in new authority for the homeless mentally ill block grant in fiscal year 1987. HUD will provide the transitional housing, as I have explained. Other housing assistance is discussed in more detail below. In addition, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism—in ADAMHA—is authorized to spend $10 million in fiscal year 1987 and 1988 "to develop and provide alcohol and drug abuse treatment services"—in conjunction with the National Institute on Drug Abuse—for homeless individuals. The Community Support Program in NIMH—also in ADAMHA—is also authorized to spend $10 million in new money in fiscal year 1987 and 1988. Thus, the total new authorization for ADAMHA in this act is $55 million in fiscal year 1987, available until it can be spent.

Mr. President, in the 99th Congress, Senator Gore joined me in introducing a bill to establish a clearinghouse for the homeless, S. 2603. We wanted to establish a national group

with responsibility to oversee the many and diverse activities of the Federal Government on behalf of the homeless. In addition we had several other ideas for integrating public and private efforts.

Today's conference agreement establishes a similar mechanism with primary emphasis on the Federal efforts for the homeless. While the scope is not as broad as the Domenici-Gore bill, this Federal effort is a much needed key for maximizing available resources to help the homeless.

The Interagency Council on the Homeless is established to provide consistent and improved information on the problem of homeless and to better coordinate and improve access to Federal assistance.

The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, and Transportation will form this Council at the national and regional levels. They will be joined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, General Services Administration, the Postal Service, the Veterans' Administration, and the ACTION Agency.

This Interagency Council on the Homeless will strive to avoid duplication of services, coordinate existing programs, develop new and innovative programs for the homeless, provide annual reports to the Congress, hold conferences on homelessness, and publish a newsletter on the Nation's progress in addressing the issue of homelessness.

This Council will also prepare an annual study on the nature and extent of homelessness. This study will inform us about the effectiveness of the new programs established in this act as well as the ongoing Federal, State, and local resources available to help the homeless. We will gain a better national perspective about the nature of the problem and the proper mix of local, State, and Federal resources to address the many reasons for homelessness.

Within 90 days after enactment, the Federal agencies with programs to serve the homeless will be required to submit information about the number of homeless served, impediments to the use of homeless individuals of each program, and the "efforts made by such agency to increase the opportunities for homeless individuals to obtain shelter, food, and supportive services."

The existing Federal Task Force on the Homeless will be phased out following the first meeting on the Interagency Council on the Homeless.

The Council is authorized at $200,000 for fiscal year 1987 and $2.5 million for fiscal year 1988. Three years after enactment, the Council will cease to exist.

Our housing effort totals $240 million in new authorizations for fiscal year 1987 and $280 million for 1988. The $240 million for fiscal year 1987 is comprised of the following program: $100 million for emergency shelter grants—$120 million in fiscal year 1988; $80 million for "supportive housing," that is, permanent housing for the handicapped and transitional housing—$100 million in fiscal year 1988; $25 million for "supplemental assistance" grants—$25 million in fiscal year 1988; $35 million to section 8 single room occupancy moderate rehabilitation—$35 million in fiscal year 1988.

The Emergency Shelter Grant Program will allow renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings to be used as emergency shelters. Operation and maintenance costs will be allowed, and services may be provided with these funds—up to 15 percent of the grant amount, only if these services are not available from other sources, including other titles of this act.

Grants will be available to governmental or private nonprofit entities in States and metropolitan areas. Funds will be distributed according to the Community Development Block Grant formula and will require a 50-percent local match.

"Supportive housing" is an umbrella concept we agreed to. It includes several types of housing programs from the Senate and House bills. Homeless people with special needs are emphasized, "particularly deinstitutionalized homeless individuals, homeless families with children, and homeless individuals with mental disabilities and other handicapped homeless persons."

The new supportive housing umbrella includes transitional housing "that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless persons to independent living"—within 18 months—and "includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless persons, other homeless persons with mental disabilities, and homeless families with children."

Permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons is also included in the supportive housing umbrella. The conference agreement requires that no more than eight handicapped homeless persons could receive community-based, long-term housing and supportive services in a single project. This condition is intended to encourage the establishment of small neighborhood based projects. The home, multifamily housing,

condominium, or cooperative project may not be located "on a site contiguous to another site containing such a home."

Of the $80 million authorized in fiscal year 1987 and the $100 million authorized in fiscal year 1988, "not less than $20 million shall be allocated to transitional housing projects that serve homeless families with children" and "not less than $15 million shall be allocated to projects that provide permanent housing for handicapped homeless persons."

Since the first $35 million for each year's appropriation is set aside for homeless families and handicapped homeless persons, the remainder of any annual appropriation will be available for additional transitional housing to meet the "central purpose" of serving "deinstitutionalized homeless persons and other persons with mental disabilities."

There is thus a clear priority in the conference agreement for housing for the mentally ill homeless. While this target group of homeless people can receive both permanent and transitional housing benefits under this act, it is anticipated that most housing for the mentally ill homeless will be transitional housing. Current rules define transitional housing as temporary housing for up to 18 months. The limitation of 8 persons per project does not apply to transitional housing.

To finance these supportive housing projects, the Secretary of HUD is allowed to provide advances not to exceed $200,000 of the aggregate cost of preparing an existing structure. Annual Federal payments for operating costs of transitional housing cannot exceed 75 percent of the total operating costs.

Grants made for supportive housing must be 100 percent repaid "if the project is used as supportive housing for fewer than 10 years following initial occupancy. After 10 years, there is a 10 percentage point "forgiveness" for each year that the project is used as supportive housing.

Like the emergency shelter grants, the supportive housing grants require a 50-percent local match. The Secretary is given 90 days to establish the requirements necessary to implement this grant program.

The third type of housing is a general gap filling type of "supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless." The first purpose of this type of assistance is to "cover the costs in excess of assistance provided under the emergency shelter grant program or the transitional housing program."

This general housing fund is intended to help meet the special needs of "homeless families with children, elderly homeless individuals, or the handicapped"—including the mentally

ill. It is also meant to "facilitate the transfer and utilization of public buildings to assist homeless individuals and families."

In addition, supplemental assistance is available to create programs for the homeless that are particularly innovative in meeting the immediate and long-term needs of the homeless. In order to be eligible for this type of assistance, the applicant must show that "reasonable efforts" have been made "to utilize all available local resources and resources available under the other provisions of this title." It must be shown that such resources are not sufficient or not available to carry out the "purpose for which the assistance is being sought."

Like the other housing provisions, a 50-percent match is required, and the grant must be fully repaid if not used for at least 10 years to serve the homeless. Twenty-five million dollars in budget authority is available in each of the fiscal years 1987 and 1988 for this supplemental assistance.

The final type of housing assistance in our agreement is an increase of $35 million in authorization for the section 8 moderate rehabilitation program. Competitive grants will be made available to those applicants "that best demonstrate a need for the assistance" and the "ability to undertake and carry out a program" assisted by these funds.

An applicant must identify the "size and characteristics of the population" that "would occupy single room occupany dwellings" to be rehabilitated with these funds. Commitments from other public and private sources must be available to the applicant, and an inventory of suitable housing stock for rehabilitation must be identified. Total rehabilitation costs per unit cannot exceed $14,000. Public housing authorities are encouraged to participate.

Title VI of the new act provides primary health and community mental health services for the homeless. I have already discussed the mental health program, and would like to briefly summarize the health services.

Competitive grant funds will be available for outpatient health services, including primary care, substance abuse treatment, and case management. A local match of 25 percent is required, and mental health referrals must be made to other providers in the grantee's service area as needed. This program has an authorization of $50 million in fiscal year 1987, and $30 million in fiscal year 1988.

The National Health Service Corps (NHSC) will be allowed to designate homeless populations as an eligible group to have NHSC providers assigned. This is an expansion of the existing law with regard to special populations. This means that avail-

able NHSC doctors and nurses will become eligible for assignments to areas with significant numbers of homeless people in order to help meet the medical needs of the homeless.

Each State is required to conduct a study of the extent to which deinstitutionalization policies in each State are contributing to the problem of homelessness. The Secretary of Health and Human Services will compile a report to the Congress within 18 months of enactment.

State educational agencies will compete for Federal grants to "develop a plan and implement a program of literacy training and basic skills remediation for adult homeless individuals within the State." Authorized levels of funding are $7.5 million in fiscal year 1987 and $10 million in fiscal year 1988.

A small amount of funds are made available to encourage States to "assure that each child of a homeless person and each homeless youth have access to a free, appropriate public education." Five million dollars is authorized in each of fiscal years 1987 and 1988 for this purpose.

Those homeless children education grants will be available to the States in the same proportion as chapter 1 funds as distributed in the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, "except that no State shall receive less than $50,000 in any fiscal year."

For job training demonstration projects, the conference agreement establishes a competitive grant program. This program begins in fiscal year 1988. The $12 million authorized will remain available for 3 years.

Demonstration grants will be used for basic skills instruction, remedial education, job searches, job counseling, résumé writing and interviewing skills, and other activities that will lead to employment opportunities. The reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force is another goal of this job demonstration effort. One-sixth of available appropriations under this section will be allocated to jobless veterans who are homeless.

An additional $40 million is authorized for the Community Services Block Grant Program in each of fiscal year's 1987 and 1988. These funds will be available to expand, under the current formula, comprehensive services not funded out of any other source. Urgent needs of the homeless will be stressed. Case managers will help them to obtain social and maintenance services and income support services.

Most of the new food stamp provisions in the conference agreement are designed to help the poor who are in danger of

becoming homeless. The two largest efforts, for example, are not exclusively for the homeless.

The Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP] is reauthorized for fiscal year 1988 at $50 million. This program of the Department of Agriculture distributes commodities to food banks for the poor by paying for transportation, food storage, handling, and salaries on a formula basis to the States. There are no prohibitions to delivering these commodities to homeless shelters, although the extent of such activity is not known on a national basis at this time.

The second major food stamp effort is the change in the shelter deduction. This deduction is used in determining net income for food stamp eligibility. By increasing the allowable deduction from $149 per month maximum to $164 per month maximum, this act, in effect, increases the amount of food stamps available to an eligible household. We authorized $36 million in fiscal year 1988 for this purpose.

In addition, the conferees agreed to several changes to improve food stamp services to the homeless. Homeless applicants will be provided with food stamps within 5 days of applying rather than the current 30 day period. Informational activities will be conducted to the homeless to let them know of their eligibility for food stamps. And the definition of a household will be changed to help children obtain access to food stamps when their mother or father moves in with a relative. Current law mandates that blood relations can only be counted as one household regardless of the circumstances.

The major veterans' program accepted by the conferees in this act is a Senate provision authorizing $30 million for the Veteran's Job Training Act [VJTA] for fiscal years 1987 and 1988. Homeless veterans will not have to meet the length-of-employment criterion, and deadlines for VJTA participation are extended by 6 months. Veterans are, of course, eligible for assistance under the other titles of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

The other Senate veterans' provisions were passed by the Senate on March 31, 1987, in S. 477, the "Homeless Veterans' Assistance Act of 1987." This bill is now pending in the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Additional assistance for homeless veterans is expected in the near future in this separate act, S. 477.

Under criteria developed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of General Services, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] will "collect information about Federal public buildings and other

real properties * * * to identify those properties that are suitable for use for facilities to assist the homeless."

Property so identified will remain under the ownership of the Federal Government, but can be made available to service providers under lease agreements. Quarterly reports will be made to the Congress and the Interagency Council on the Homeless. These reports will describe available property, agency responses to identifying property, and "actions to make the property available to assist the homeless."

I hope this summary of the conference agreement is useful to my colleagues. I have worked to highlight the major features of a long and complicated conference agreement. I believe that we have reached an excellent compromise and forged a comprehensive approach to help those in our society who are least able to help themselves.

As work on the conference agreement for the fiscal year 1987 supplemental appropriations bill continues, I will work hard to fund as much of our new authorizing legislation as possible. The Senate has appropriated a total of $327.5 million for fiscal year 1987. The House has appropriated $425 million. Whatever the final outcome, the funds, according to the terms of this act, will remain available until they can be spent.

In closing, I want to express special thanks to our fine Senate leadership on both sides of the aisle. Many potentially delaying problems were resolved by the fine staff of Republican Leader Dole and Majority Leader Byrd.

This has been a complicated and precedent-setting conference procedure. We have been able to overcome many institutional barriers to the parallel activities of enacting a new authorization on one track and a new appropriation on the other. Because the problems of the homeless are so urgent, this procedure reflected the will of the Congress to do as much as possible as early as possible. This has all been for the good of the homeless people of America and those who work hard on a daily basis to assist them.

I am proud to have been an active member of this government-wide effort to improve existing services and provide needed new services for homeless Americans. We have been careful not to dictate the local program requirements, and we have created some incentives for innovation.

I am anxious to see our new legislation enacted and implemented as soon as possible. We have much to do. A coordinated federal effort can have a major impact on the lives of homeless Americans. Passage of this act places the Federal

Government among the ranks of those who have committed themselves to making life better for those who are most in need of our help.

Mr. President, in this particular situation, the supplemental appropriations bill is working its way through the Congress and yesterday we completed the conference report. I think some Senators would be interested in knowing how well the supplemental appropriations matches up with the new authorization that we have in this bill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table that explains the $335 million in budget authority in the supplemental appropriations that implements substantial portions of this bill be made part of the Record following my statement.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I really did not believe, a few months ago when we started our work in an effort to help the homeless of this country, that we would be here today because obviously there are so many different problems. Some are solvable and some are not solvable. Clearly there are many different ideas, philosophies, and notions, and many, many committees that have jurisdiction. But I have concluded that where there is a will there is a way, even with that kind of complexity.

I compliment the various committees and staff members who have worked diligently for weeks to come up with a conference which resulted from combining, as best as possible, provisions of the House bill and the Senate bill directed at the issue of homelessness.

Mr. President, out there in America, the cornerstone of our national effort is addressing the issue of homelessness at the local level. Literally, thousands of local institutions, charitable and otherwise, local institutions within our city governments and our State governments, are the vanguard of attempting to solve and work with the homeless of the United States.

This bill is not an effort to federalize this problem but, rather, to mesh and mold Federal programs with State and local activities, charitable organizations and religious organizations that are working in this serious problem of homelessness.

It will not be perfect in that respect, and, obviously, there will be some glitches because of the complexity of bureaucracy. But I believe we have minimized that and I believe we have maximized local participation and local initiatives.

I am particularly pleased that many of the provisions of the bill which I introduced some months ago, S. 763—we called it

the Domenici-Simon bill—that focused in on that portion of our homeless population that are seriously mentally ill, was carefully considered and mostly accepted.

We now believe that could be as high as 35 percent of the homeless population. They are seriously mentally ill and they need very specific and precise help.

As we know, seriously mentally ill Americans have been released by the thousands from institutions, and the minds and consciences of Americans could be besieged with information about this segment of the population of homeless people seriously mentally ill.

The fact is that we have very few local ways of handling the problem, yet it has all been dropped in the laps of homes, of individuals, of local communities.

Through a lot of effort, we concluded that we had to put in place a matching program with the States that directed them to prepare through their local communities a program for the mentally ill that included Outreach, transitional housing, psychiatric or psychological treatment, case management, and staff training, the cornerstone of this bill which we voted on here in the Senate which I introduced.

This cornerstone remains the focus of our efforts in this bill and the efforts in the Appropriations Committee to fund a major American effort to help our local communities and States cope with the seriously mentally ill problems that are out there among the homeless.

In addition, I want to close by thanking the National Institute of Mental Health for 4 years of research, pilot programs, and their expert advice when it came to preparing the ingredients that were necessary to put together a truly effective program. It will not solve all the problems, but we will help thousands and thousands of seriously mentally ill people, young and old. In the meantime, we will learn a lot. We will learn how to do it better and eventually local communities will learn form that, State governments and national governments also learning.

Mr. President, I urge that the Senate adopt overwhelmingly and in a bipartisan manner this conference report which, in a sense, is historic. It concentrates our efforts in the homeless field under one major bill and I think it will have an impact and we will be proud of its effect in years to come. I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HOMELESS—TITLE IV, H.R. 1827

[In millions of dollars]

Program	House bill	Senate bill	Tentative conference
DHUD grants for facilities to assist the homeless:			
Budget authority	71.5	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....
DHUD emergency shelter grants:			
Budget authority	95.3	.....	50.0
Outlays	71.5	.....	37.5
DHUD transitional housing demonstrations:			
Budget authority	28.6	[1] 80.0	80.0
Outlays	.6	1.6	1.6
DHUD section 8 emergency housing:			
Budget authority	.....	[1] 50.0	.....
Outlays	.....	1.0	.....
DHUD sec. 8 moderate rehabilitation:			
Budget authority	.....	[1] 40.0	35.0
Outlays	.....	.....	.....
DHUD permanent housing for handicapped homeless:			
Budget authority	23.8	.....	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....
FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Program:			
Budget authority	47.6	.....	10.0
Outlays	47.6	.....	10.0
HUD supplemental assistance grants:			
Budget authority	.....	.....	15.0
Outlays	.....	.....	NA
HHS grants for outpatient health and mental health services:			
Budget authority	71.5	30.0	46.0
Outlays	40.0	16.8	NA
ADAMHA—Community Support Program demonstrations:			
Budget authority	23.8	75.0	50.6
Outlays	19.1	60.0	NA
Community Services block grant [CSBG] activities:			
Budget authority	42.9	20.0	36.8
Outlays	42.9	20.0	NA
VA medical care (domiciliary care):			
Budget authority	20.0	[1] 20.0	20.0
Outlays	17.1	5.8	5.8
Department of Education Special Program:			
Budget authority	.....	2.5	.....
Outlays	.....	.....	.....
Vocational adult education:			
Budget authority	.....	10.0	6.9
Outlays	.....	1.0	NA
State education for homeless youth:			
Budget authority	.....	.....	4.6
Outlays	.....	.....	NA

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HOMELESS—TITLE IV, H.R. 1827—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Program	House bill	Senate bill	Tentative conference
NOAO offset:			
Budget authority			
Outlays			−18.7
Total:			
Budget authority	[2] 425.0	327.5	335.0
Outlays	238.8	87.5	NA

[1] The Senate adopted a floor amendment offered by Senator Domenici to fund these housing programs for the homeless with a budget offset.
[2] The homeless title was exempted from the 21 percent across-the-board cut adopted during House floor action.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his very effective work on this measure.

We have only a few seconds left, but I ask unanimous consent that I may yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Kennedy), who did great work in fashioning this legislation.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, first, I commend my friend and colleague, the Senator from California (Mr. Cranston) for the extraordinary work he did with Senator Domenici to ensure that we were going to see this legislation passed. Senator Cranston and the rest of us have been working on this now for a number of weeks. I think the final conference report is good legislation.

The fact that the homeless population in our country is growing, I believe, is a blight on our Nation. This is a down-payment by Congress on coming to grips with this problem. We have brought together, I think, a good program that meets some of the very special needs of the homeless. It responds to many of their concerns. This is a start, but I think those of us who worked on this legislation know that it is only a start and we are going to be faced with these common issues for the remainder of this Congress. It is going to take the best efforts of all of us to try to respond to this challenge.

I welcome the chance to join with the others in commending this conference report, and I hope that it will pass overwhelmingly and become the law.

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, I want to pay my compliments to the managers of this legislation, Senator Cranston and Senator Kennedy, and, for many reasons, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Domenici), who, with a really tremendous effort,

proved that it was possible not just, as he said, to attack a complex problem, but to achieve two other things.

First, this bill, although it does not address all the problems, is not a band-aid solution. It provides a solution that will help many people make the transition from homelessness to self-sufficiency.

Second, I think we have proved something in this legislation, for which there is a great need but, a great many may say, a limited political constituency. The homeless do not vote or have much connection to voter registration. What we have proved is that the Senate can take an interest and act expeditiously on a very tough problem, even if there are very few votes in it for us. In other words, we have done the right thing by this country and we have done it for the right reasons, not for any reasons of special-interest politics. The passage of this legislation, Mr. President, should make every Senator proud and the country proud of the Senate.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the conference report on H.R. 558, the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act. This bill is the product of a number of committees, including the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, which I chair.

Let me begin by saying how deeply disturbed I am that in this land of plenty, perhaps as many as 3 million men, women, and children regularly want for life's most basic necessities—adequate food, clothing, and shelter. In the Buckeye State of Ohio, the homeless number more than 120,000. And the problem seems to be getting worse.

Who are the homeless? They are the nameless, placeless people we pass every day living on the grates or panhandling on the streets of our cities. They are also individuals largely invisible to us—children from broken homes, teenage runaways, battered and abused wives and mothers, mentally ill persons, and decorated war veterans—all struggling to survive in a system which offers pitifully little help. More often than not, the homeless are innocent victims of circumstances beyond their control, discouraged by a hopelessness we all pray we shall never know.

Despite their diversity, the homeless do have one thing in common—they have not been receiving the assistance that we, as a nation, are capable of and ought to be giving. And no matter where some try to place blame for their condition, the bottom line is that we all share the responsibility of trying to help.

However much this bipartisan bill combats this vexing problem, we must remember it is only a beginning. The causes of homelessness are too long and complex to be quickly neutralized. What is required is a long-term commitment, the kind of effort and viable mechanisms which I firmly believe are created in this legislation, and which we have concentrated on in the governmental affairs portion of the omnibus bill.

In this respect, perhaps one of the most crucial features of this bill, at least in the short run, is the establishment of an independent interagency council on the homeless as contained in title II. The purpose of this body is simple to state, if not accomplish—the effective coordination of the thicket of homeless programs run by a multitude of Federal agencies. The council will also provide technical assistance, through existing Federal offices in the 10 standard regions, to State and local governments along with any other homeless relief groups who seek advice in structuring and developing effective homeless programs. I believe this approach best recognizes the fact that we should take into account the similarities, as well as disparaties, of each region.

Another vital function of the council is the issuance of an annual report to Congress which assesses the nature and extent of homelessness in America. Indeed, at our committee hearing on the homeless, I was struck by the plain fact that we rely only on broad estimates, rather than precise documentation, when attempting to characterize the pervasiveness of this problem in our society. The council's report, besides describing government efforts to combat homelessness, will also contain recommendations on what further can be done on the Federal level to channel our resources more effectively in this fight.

To ensure the council's accountability and to emphasize its limited objective, the conference committee agreed to terminate the council after 3 years. I want to make it clear that we are not merely adding another name of acronym to the alphabet soup of Federal commissions. Additionally, the cost of this council is modest, with an authorization of $200,000 for the remainder of fiscal year 1987 and $2.5 million for fiscal year 1988.

Title III of this bill authorizes the National Emergency Food and Shelter Board already established under Public Law 98–8 for the purpose of determining which public and private nonprofit local groups will receive emergency food, shelter, and supportive service grants. The board, administered with the help of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA),

consists of representatives of six national charitable organizations. What has made this program so successful is that the ultimate decisions on how to allocate grant funds are made at the local level by some nearly 7,000 local voluntary community service boards and local governments. This program, in my judgment, has been of the more widely acclaimed efforts we have undertaken to provide basic and urgent necessities on a timely basis to those who are most in want.

Since this program's inception in 1983, grant money has been used to furnish almost 320 million meals and approximately 88 million nights of lodging nationwide. In my own home State of Ohio, over 50 counties so far have been eligible to participate in this important program in 1987.

The conference report on this title authorizes the $50 million already appropriated in fiscal year 1987 through Public Law 100–6 while providing the additional authorization of $15 million for the remainder of this fiscal year. Also, the conferees agreed to set the authorization level for fiscal year 1988 at $124 million.

The last item within the purview of the Governmental Affairs Committee consists of title V, the identification and use of surplus Federal property. Mr. President, what we have done is to remove a number of administrative and regulatory obstacles that currently prevent many abandoned, surplus, or otherwise underutilized government buildings from being used to provide shelter for the homeless. A targeted inventory of such facilities is created with the intention that suitable buildings be made available by lease to private nonprofit homeless providers or State and local government units.

Another section of title V pertains to the distribution of Federal surplus personal goods, be they boots, blankets, or used buses. I was pleased that the conferees saw fit to retain the language of an amendment I authored which ensures that nonprofit tax-exempt homeless assistance providers are specifically eligible to receive such items when distributed from State surplus property agencies. In addition, I was glad to see that the conference committee included a provision offered by my distinguished colleague and friend, Senator Sasser, which helps facilitate the handling and exchange of surplus personalty between State agencies and homeless providers.

Together, these sections will result in getting more types of goods out sooner to the people that need them the most.

This bipartisan bill to assist the homeless required a great deal of time and effort on the part of many committees and their respective staffs. I know this process, in the interest of

expediency, was not always smooth. But I have no doubt that those Senators, members, and staffs involved never waivered from their commitment to producing an effective, practical measure to assist the less fortunate in our society.

Besides thanking my own staff, and that of the committee's ranking member, Senator Roth, I would like to express appreciation for an effort well-done to our respective committee conferees, Chairman Brooks and Representative Collins of the House Government Operations Committee, and to the Chairman St Germain and Representative Gonzalez of the House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee. I am proud to have been a part of this historic effort.

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, today we are considering final passage of the conference agreement for the STEWART B. MCKINNEY Homeless Assistance Act. As a conferee on this bill, I wish to express my support for the conference agreement.

Not long ago, a young man spent three nights counting homeless people in Miami. He counted 1,300 on the streets and in emergency shelters. The Florida Department of Health and Human Services took an informal survey and concluded that at least 10,000 people are homeless on any given night in our State. In Tampa, about 700 people live on the streets and another 300 live in makeshift housing. This helps to explain why I support the conference agreement before us today.

While the homeless are a serious problem in Florida, they are also a national problem. A lot of the homeless are drug abusers. Perhaps as many as a quarter of them are mentally ill. And now, the most alarming thing is that we are seeing many families with children out on the street.

The Federal Government has taken some steps to help these people. Last year's antidrug bill included giving the homeless employment training and allowing the use of food stamps for meals at soup kitchens. The continuing resolution passed for 1987 contained new funding for emergency shelters and transitional housing. Earlier this year, in response to a particularly severe winter, Congress passed an emergency appropriation for the FEMA emergency food and shelter program.

But we need to do more. The conference agreement before us today is a step in the right direction. The authorizations in this bill pave the way to modify and expand programs to serve the housing, health, educational, job training, and nutritional needs of the homeless.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I have to say that we will not be able to do everything we want. In these days of

severe budget pressures, every dollar spent must be spent wisely and delivered efficiently. Since the inception of this legislation, I have been supportive of the general efforts of all the various committees' efforts in drafting a legislative response to this national problem. However, I have also spoken often of the tradeoffs necessary as we seek to craft a solution.

As you well know, Congress has just passed a budget resolution which sets a fiscal blueprint for 1988. Budget Committee staff constructed an analysis of the projected outcome of the supplemental appropriations-conference, specifically looking at the likely outcome of the homeless provisions.

This analysis indicated that the projected conference agreement, if carried forward to 1988 and fully funded, would exceed the budget resolution assumptions for homeless programs in 1988 by around $250 million in budget authority and $135 million in outlays. Broken out by appropriations subcommittees, this would mean that Labor-HHS would have to make up $82 million in 1988 budget authority and $75 million in 1988 outlays from other programs. HUD-Independent Agencies would have to find $166 million in 1988 budget authority and $60 million in 1988 outlays from other programs in their jurisdiction.

As is the case with every spending decision we make, there are tradeoffs. This is not to say that we should not seek to address the needs of the homeless. On the contrary, I believe we must.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleagues in supporting this legislation to bring emergency assistance and new hope to homeless Americans. Congress has worked hard from the beginning of this session to make this legislation a reality, and I congratulate the many Senators and Representatives who have contributed to it.

That so many Americans are homeless in the bicentennial of the founding of the United States is a national tragedy and a national disgrace. Almost 80 years ago, the White House Conference on Children declared that a "home life is the brightest and finest product of civilization."

Yet today, more Americans are homeless than at any time since the Great Depression. Estimates of the homeless population on an average night in 1984 ranged from 250,000 to as many as 3 million. There is no disagreement about two shocking facts: The number of Americans with no home is growing at an alarming rate, and families with young children are now joining the homeless in increasing numbers.

The U.S. Conference of Mayor's report, "The Continued Growth of Hunger, Homelessness, and Poverty in America's Cities: 1986," found that families represented an average of 28 percent of the homeless population and that the percentage was as high as 76 percent in some major metropolitan areas such as New York City. In addition, three quarters of the cities reported that families comprised the group for whom emergency shelter and other needed services are most glaringly absent. For example, in Boston, an average of 15 families per week become homeless. Although Massachusetts has increased its family shelter capacity by 400 percent over the last 2 years, 50 families per month are still turned away from shelters which are filled to capacity. These unfortunate families, having attempted the full range of personal, private, and public alternatives, are left defenseless, hopeless, and homeless.

Other segments of the homeless population face equally tragic circumstances. The chronically mentally ill, for example, are a significant share of the homeless population and perhaps the most mistreated group in our society. Ironically, a comprehensive system of community based care for the chronically mentally ill, which would include an appropriate place to live for every individual in this group, would cost no more than our current nonsystem of noncare. Alcohol and drug addicts have traditionally been an important segment of the homeless population; the cruel addictions which are contributing factors to their homelessness are particularly difficult to treat without the stability that a home environment provides.

The legislation we are considering today is no more than a beginning—but it is an important beginning. The Labor Committee segments of this Conference Report provide emergency services for homeless families to reduce the misery of homelessness—and they also establish service systems that can help to end homelessness and begin a decent life for important segments of the population.

The Labor Committee legislation provides health services to homeless individuals to assure that the pain of homelessness is not compounded by the pain of untreated illness. Fifty million dollars is allocated for grants to implement this section in fiscal year 1987 and $30 million in fiscal year 1988.

The chronically mentally ill have been estimated to constitute between 30 and 50 percent of all the homeless. The legislation establishes $35 million in formula grants to assist States in establishing comprehensive programs of community-based care for the homeless chronically mentally ill. The evidence is strong that such comprehensive programs can add to the qual-

ity of life of the chronically mentally ill and reduce homelessness that is largely a product of the failure to provide an adequate system of community care. Evidence is also strong that the system to be encouraged by this legislation is no more costly than the current system.

In addition to grants to States for this purpose, a $10 million program of project grants through the Federal Community Support Program demonstration is also established. The CSP has made an important contribution to our progress in caring for the chronically mentally ill, and this expanded grant program will establish a needed focus on the homeless.

Another group that accounts for a significant component of the homeless population is alcohol and drug addicts. Although the emergency drug bill increased funds for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse, the homeless segment of this population is one of the most costly to treat; it usually requires residential treatment facilities, and has rarely been a priority for state and local programs. The conference report provides a $10 million demonstration program for this purpose.

One of the most tragic and indefensible results of the growing number of homeless families has been the denial of public education to increasing numbers of children. Because, by definition, homeless children have no permanent residence, it has been easy for a school district to say that homeless children are someone else's responsibility. With no central body to assure that some district takes responsibility, homeless children end up without any educational opportunity. Traveler's Aid International recently conducted an eight-city survey, in which 43 percent of homeless children were not attending school. A survey of 81 shelters in 63 cities found that more than a third of the shelters housed homeless children who were denied access to the public education that should have been theirs by right. The conference report protects these children by enacting a grant program to establish coordinators in State education departments who will assure equal access to a free public school education. The coordinators will assure that every homeless child is assigned a school district, and that services including special programs and transportation are provided to homeless children, just as they are provided to other children.

This provision also prohibits States from enacting laws or engaging in practices which have the purpose or effect of discriminating against homeless children as a condition of funding. It also sets up a small demonstration program to assist

school districts wishing to establish a model program of service to homeless children.

Many of the homeless are at a disadvantage in their search for employment and the income necessary to find permanent housing by the lack of basic education. Because they are hard to locate and serve, they have not been a priority for adult literacy programs. The legislation allows States to use Federal adult education funds for homeless people; it requires them to plan and implement a program of assistance and adult literacy for the homeless and provides a small formula grant program to assist States in providing these services.

Finally, this legislation establishes a demonstration program of employment services and training for the homeless. Several projects have indicated that a relatively modest investment can result in employment for homeless individuals. This modest investment can, in turn, allow homeless individuals to gain the income they need to find permanent housing. The $10 million Federal demonstration program provided by this legislation will result in employment for an estimated 20,000 individuals.

No group of Americans needs help more than the homeless. This legislation is a down payment on our commitment, and I urge its prompt enactment.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the nutrition provisions of the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act are an important component of that comprehensive act designed to reduce homelessness in America.

Millions of Americans are now homeless or sharing temporary living quarters. The number of homeless families with children has rapidly increased. Families with children now comprise 28 percent of the homeless population. The U.S. Conference of Mayors recently reported that homelessness in American cities increased 20 percent last year.

The richest, most powerful Nation in the world should be able to house the homeless, feed the hungry, and care for the poor. I cannot accept the fact that the wealthiest Nation in the world, with the largest surplus food stocks of any nation in recorded history, cannot get this food out to those in need.

Title V of the conference bill, the "Nutrition" title, was reported out of the Agriculture Committee with full bipartisan support. It both reduces homelessness and provides food aid to those that are hungry and homeless.

Three provisions, sections 802, 806, and 809, are designed to reduce homelessness. Sections 807, 808, and 809 seek to get food stamps to hungry families that are already homeless.

Section 802 modifies the definition of food stamp household so that a brother can allow his sister and family to share his home and not have his family's food stamps reduced or terminated. Under the current act, unrelated individuals can live together yet separately apply for food stamps if they buy and prepare food separately. Related individuals with families, however, are often prevented from applying separately.

Current law does, of course, allow these relatives to receive separate food stamp allotments if they stop living together. However, the cruel realities of poverty force many families to move in together and to rely on one another for help with rent, bills, child care and the like. We should not punish these efforts to care for one's own relatives by reductions in food stamp benefits.

The conference bill would modify the definition of a food stamp household to remove the penalties that now exist for families doubling and tripling-up in housing units. The penalties in current law are limited to relatives. Under current law, unrelated people can live with each other and not worry about having their food stamps reduced or terminated by operation of the current household definition. This problem has been exacerbated by the Department's issuance of regulations that fail to take into account the traditional concept of living together, which is reflected in the statutory language.

The Nutrition Subcommittee heard convincing testimony that current rules are directly causing homelessness by inducing people with homes to throw out homeless relatives to keep from having the host family's food stamps cut.

A mayoral commission on homelessness in New York this spring reported that evictions by friends or relatives was an important cause of homelessness. The Commission found that current food stamp rules contributed to this problem by reducing or terminating the food stamps of relatives that double-up in living quarters. A nationwide survey just completed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors found that families with children were the single fastest growing segment of the homeless population. We, therefore, allow parents who have minor children to form separate households without regard to the parent-child or sibling rules. We would retain, of course, the current requirement that people must purchase and prepare food separately from others in order to be considered a separate food stamp household.

This change makes sense because it is commonly expected that parents will buy and cook meals separately with young children even if other relatives are also present. In this con-

text, the committee's bill focuses on the presence of at least one minor child with the parent; the presence of the parent's other children would not prevent the family unit from being recognized as a separate household.

We make sure that these families remain eligible to participate as households by requiring that their status be reexamined at least once every 6 months. The committee expects that this reexamination will not burden the States since it should involve nothing more than a standard recertification, which for most such households comes up at least once every 6 months.

Section 806, a bipartisan proposal put forth on the floor by the Senators from Iowa (Mr. Harkin) and Minnesota (Mr. Boschwitz) would raise the limit on the excess shelter deduction that food stamp households may take. The excess shelter deduction is only available to households paying a very high proportion of their incomes—more than half of their adjusted incomes—for housing. The excess shelter cost deduction only applies to the extent that shelter expenses exceed 50 percent of net household income.

Low-income households that are paying so much more than this that they are at the excess shelter cap, currently set at $149, are obviously having trouble keeping up with their rent and utility bills while still feeding their families.

The current cap on the excess shelter deduction may force these families on the margin to choose between eating and retaining their homes. We should not be forcing anyone to make that kind of decision.

Section 806 will alleviate the burdens of those families by increasing the cap to $164 per month and by correcting technical errors in the way we have indexed this limit for inflation in the past. By recognizing, at least to a limited degree, these households' high-housing costs, I hope we can keep from forcing these families to join the ranks of the homeless.

I should add that this provision is of special interest to me because of the very high proportion, approximately 70 percent, of households in Vermont that are at the shelter deduction maximum.

In the longer term, I hope our Nutrition Subcommittee will thoroughly examine the excess shelter deduction and the question of whether any cap is still appropriate now that we have enacted gross income limits to exclude higher income households completely without regard to deductions. We also must do everything we can to make sure that the indexes we use for all purposes in the Food Stamp Program reflect the fact that a shrinking supply of low-income housing, due to gentrification,

demolitions, condominium conversions, unwillingness to build low-income units, and the like, has caused the shelter costs of food stamp recipients to rise much more rapidly than for the population as a whole.

The other provision that reduces homelessness is section 809. This section requires that new applicants who cannot pay their rent and utilities, and who meet all eligibility requirements, can receive food stamps in 5 days instead of having to wait up to 30 days. The bill also gets food stamps to homeless applicants, who meet all other requirements for food stamps, within 5 days instead of the usual 30 days when they first apply. After this first month of expedited 5-day service they will be placed on the regular program and receive benefits each month for as long as they are eligible.

Most homeless people are already entitled to expedited issuance, issuance of food stamp coupons within 5 calendar days, but testimony before the Nutrition Subcommittee showed that States often do not correctly identify applicants who are eligible for expedited service. The committee was also concerned that households whose incomes and assets are already insufficient to cover 1 month's shelter and utilities not be forced to deplete those scarce resources further by buying food while waiting for their food stamp applications to be processed. These households clearly are at risk of becoming homeless.

In implementing this section and the existing expedited issuance provisions, the Department and the States should not defeat their purposes by unreasonably anticipating income that is not currently available to a household. The purpose of expedited service is to ensure that households have enough to eat right away; public assistance that an applicant family may hope to receive 3 weeks later at the end of the month does not prevent them from going hungry in the meantime.

Expanding expedited service in this way allows us to help households on the verge of homelessness focus their resources on maintaining shelter without increasing the size of allotments or program costs. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture testified before the Nutrition Subcommittee that there is no indication that expedited issuance increase error rates or improper issuances. Other testimony confirmed that detailed studies done for the Department have found no difference in the rate of incorrect issuances where applications are expedited.

The Congressional Budget Office has reported that this change is expected to cause no increase in program costs based upon the Department's statement that States should be

able to process these additional expedited cases without hiring additional staff. The Food Stamp Act's existing procedures for computing shelter costs, which include standardized allowances for telephones and other utilities, should simplify the administration of the new expedited service criteria.

I am pleased to report that the State and local welfare officials that testified before our Nutrition Subcommittee, including the Commissioner of the Welfare Department in my State of Vermont, Ms. Ronnie Celani, recognized the importance of this change and fully supported it. Indeed, one of them stated that her agency has a policy of providing expedited food stamps in less than the 5-day maximum. We applaud these efforts and hope that more States will follow this example and provide expedited service in shorter periods of time, either as a matter of formal State policy or individually in State offices.

Testimony before our subcommittee and others has indicated that States are increasingly delaying or denying benefits for which households are eligible out of fear of quality control sanctions. Although this is a larger problem that I hope the Nutrition Subcommittee will probe in detail in coming months, it is particularly important that States not be threatened with quality control sanctions for cases receiving expedited issuance. We understand that this is the Department's current policy, and that policy should certainly be continued.

These expedited service procedures do not increase program cost since the households do not receive any extra food stamps—they only get the same amount faster. Also, after the first month these households are handled under regular program rules which provide benefits monthly to eligible families.

The "Nutrition" title also provides for 50 percent Federal funding if States want to provide information about the Food Stamp Program to the homeless. We have heard many reports that the homeless are not aware that they can apply for food stamps.

The conference bill, like the one passed by the House, provides Federal matching money for those States that wish to conduct outreach activities designed to reach the homeless. Testimony before the Nutrition Subcommittee showed that 42.6 percent of eligible households not participating in the Food Stamp Program, and 69 percent of nonparticipating elderly households, indicated that lack of information about the program contributed to their not applying for food stamps.

Since we eliminated Federal matching funding for outreach in 1981, no adequate vehicle has existed for informing eligible poor people of the benefits available under the Food Stamp

Program. Restoring Federal matching funds for outreach activities will give the States the opportunity to begin taking steps to remedy this problem at a very modest cost: CBO's cost estimate for this provision is only $1 million in fiscal year 1988.

This outreach is to be targeted upon the homeless and potentially homeless. It is expected that States will take their outreach activities to places where hungry, homeless people are likely to be found, such as soup kitchens, food banks, and other emergency food providers, and will involve institutions and organizations serving homeless people in these activities. Naturally, outreach is impossible to precisely target and the committee is certainly aware that other food stamp eligible people may benefit from an outreach campaign. USDA should not deny funding to a State making a good-faith effort to reach the homeless just because other people may benefit from the outreach as well.

The bill does not attempt to prescribe what specific activities States will undertake under this provision: With the States shouldering half of the financial burden, they can be expected to make sound judgments about how best to bring eligible homeless people into the program in their communities.

The conference adopted the Senate's definition of homeless individuals. This definition includes people without a permanent residence and those living in temporary housing arrangements, such as armories, shelters, or church basements. We thus join the other committees in recognizing the hidden homeless as well as people who are actually sleeping on heating grates. The conferees intended no limitation on what States could do by referring to informational activities rather than outreach.

The conference bill's final provision to get food stamps to those already homeless is section 807. The Senate bill had required the Department to promulgate regulations within 30 days to implement existing law excluding vendor payments for emergency and special assistance from income for food stamp purposes. Under current law, these regulations were required to be issued by April 1 of this year. These regulations should have been relatively simple to write, and we expected to see them long before the statutory deadline passed. To our dismay, these regulations still have not been published and the Department has not to allowed exclusions for special and emergency vendor payments without these rules.

At a time when the maximum effort from every level of government is needed to help combat the growing problems of

hunger and homelessness, the Department should not pursue policies that undermine intiatives from other levels of government by reducing Federal assistance when State and local aid is provided.

At a minimum, these regulations should exclude the kinds of vendor payments made on behalf of homeless families in welfare hotels, and other vendor payments made on behalf of homeless people, to address special and emergency needs. Payments made to meet the special and emergency needs of the homeless are not at all analogous to the third-party payments made on behalf of welfare recipients who have mismanaged their grants.

With the statutory deadline now past and the Department already under a clear mandate to promulgate these regulations, there seemed little purpose in adding yet another requirement that it do so. Instead, we adopted the House provision that specifically exempts one class of payments to meet the special needs of homeless families in welfare hotels. It is our hope that within the next 2 years, the Department of Health and Human Services, HUD, and other responsible Federal, State, and local agencies will take appropriate action to alleviate the deplorable conditions now suffered by homeless families in New York and throughout the country and that, in any event, the Department's regulations will be out long before that time. I wish to emphasize, however, that the conference's failure to adopt this provision should not be taken as approval of the Department's performance in this area since we passed the Food Security Act.

The "Nutrition" title also extends the authorization for the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) so that agriculture surpluses of flour, rice, cornmeal, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and other foods can be provided to the hungry. Our huge stockpiles of surpluses must be better used to feed the hungry and homeless.

At our committee markup the Senator from Montana (Mr. Melcher) expressed his concern that not enough surplus flour and cornmeal is being distributed by USDA. I am also concerned about this matter. On the floor, Senator Melcher offered, and we accepted, an amendment requiring the Secretary to increase distributions of these commodities to the needy. I am pleased that the conference committee agreed to accept this provision with an amendment requiring distribution of surplus cheese as well.

The bill includes some very concrete steps to help the homeless. I want to applaud the members of our committee,

from both sides of the aisle, for coming together to produce this important legislation.

While this legislation will clearly make a difference, and an important one, in preventing hunger and homelessness none of us should be under the misconception that this single, limited bill is in itself the full solution. My only regret is that to quickly address the needs of the homeless we were prevented from considering several promising proposals for expanding our efforts to combat hunger and homelessness. It is my hope that our Subcommittee on Nutrition and Investigations will hold more hearings on these problems and produce further legislation later this year. The Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harkin) has advised me that he plans to hold additional hearings.

The Nutrition Subcommittee's hearing also brought to light a number of other barriers to participation in the Food Stamp Program that affect both homeless people and other needy, eligible persons who are not now receiving food stamps. Many of these might be corrected at relatively little costs to the program but with great benefit to prospective participants. Although we could not address all such issues here, we are committed to studying these problems in detail with the expectation of moving another bill later this year to address these subjects. We are also committed to continued, diligent oversight of the Department to make sure that provisions of the act intended to make food stamp assistance available to all needy persons are zealously enforced.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the majority leader, Mr. Byrd, and the Republican leader, Mr. Dole, for their roles in pushing ahead with this entire package of homeless initiatives. None of us should deceive ourselves into thinking that we can solve a problem as vast and complex as homelessness overnight. There is much more work to be done in meeting their varied and often difficult needs to get them back on the road leading to meaningful, productive lives. But we should all take pride in having come together to take this important step.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, today the Senate is placing its stamp of approval upon the final version of the urgently needed Homeless Assistance Act. We have been negotiating this legislation for some time now, and although I regret we were unable to respond before last winter subsided, I am confident the valuable programs authorized in this bill will provide assistance to our homeless men, women, and children. I am especially pleased that the adoption of this legislation coincides with the conference agreement on the fiscal year 1987

supplemental appropriations bill, which includes funding for this year's authorizations.

My colleague from New Mexico, Senator Domenici, who has been a strong advocate for the homeless mentally ill, has called this legislation "historic." He is right. Through the bipartisan efforts of both the House and the Senate, Congress has responded to the national emergency confronting some of America's poorest citizens. The Homeless Assistance Act represents an omnibus package of provisions, including housing assistance, emergency food and shelter programs, health care, mental health services and education, training and community services programs. This 2-year authorization will not provide permanent relief to the hundreds of thousands without shelter, but it is a good effort and I hope, a downpayment on congressional support for the homeless.

I am very proud to have been a part of the Senate effort to draft this legislation. It pleases me to see the adoption of the Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program, which will allow existing community action agencies and other eligible entities to provide special services to homeless through the some 4,000 outreach centers operated by these agencies. The community services block grant-funded agencies have an excellent record of service to the communities' poor, and additional funding is in keeping with Congress' intent to provide homeless assistance through existing programs.

While the stereotypical homeless individual is rarely a child or youth, estimates place the number of runaway and homeless youth at above 1 million per year. Estimates compiled in my home State of Oregon indicate that at least 1,000 children are served per year by crisis intervention and temporary shelter programs. Former Congresswoman Edith Green, who had a long and distinguished career in the House of Representatives and as a youth advocate in Oregon, felt very strongly that these children had specific needs. At her urging, I included an amendment to the homeless bill to retarget funds for a study of the unique problems facing homeless youth. This study will be funded this year, and it saddens me that Edith did not live long enough to learn the results of the study and congressional response the problem of youth homelessness.

Many Members of Congress are to be congratulated for their diligence in seeing this measure through to fruition. Senator Domenici, Senator Cranston, Senator Hatch, Senator Kennedy, and the majority and minority leader provided exceptional leadership on this issue, and I was honored to join them in the effort. Their personal interest provided the neces-

sary direction to the dedicated staff piecing together the final package. Through this legislation and the appropriations which will soon be approved, Congress has made good on its commitment to the homeless.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, today marks a turning point in a problem which has been a major frustration for many of us. The great pride that we have in our society was tarnished by the knowledge and sight of thousands of our fellow citizens living on the streets and in city parks, without the benefit of social services that we have established to help those who are the most unfortunate among us.

Last winter as subfreezing temperatures and snow swept across this country, I joined the distinguished majority leader and many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in introducing the Urgent Relief for the Homeless Act to provide additional shelters and housing along with making needed social services available to this special class of citizen.

Our hope was that by tailoring existing programs to be more readily accessible by the homeless, this assistance could be provided at an early date and that the increased Federal funds would be spent to help the homeless—and not on establishing new expensive bureaucracies.

I believe the Congress did move with appropriate speed to ensure these new provisions would be enacted into law expeditiously. And it was no easy undertaking. Five separate Senate committees had jurisdication over various titles in the bill. In addition, due to this comprehensive approach, two Republican and three Democratic Senators were named to the conference as general conferees to ensure all of the pieces would work in concert with each other.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to these general conferees, expecially my two Republican colleagues, the senior Senator from Oregon, Senator Hatfield, and the senior Senator from New Mexico, Senator Domenici. The tireless efforts and undivided concern and compassion of these Senators and their staff are chiefly responsible for the superb document which is before us today.

In addition the conferees from the Committees on Governmental Affairs, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Labor and Human Resources, Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, and Veterans' Affairs were all able to come to a rapid and successful agreement with their House counterparts.

Mr. President, this has been truly a team effort, and I want to thank all of my colleagues who have devoted their time and energy on this conference report.

This conference report will provide for the establishment of an Interagency Council on the Homeless, comprised of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, and Transportation. In addition the head of several agencies—Federal Emergency Management Agency, General Services Administration, the Postal Service, Veterans' Administration and ACTION—will serve on the Council.

The purpose of the Council will be coordinate services to the homeless, streamline and speed the delivery of services to the homeless and ensure against waste and duplication of these programs, so that the vast majority of money provided by the bill will actually reach and assist the homeless.

The conference report authorizes a total of $443 million in fiscal year 1987 and $654 million in fiscal year 1988. Of the funds authorized in fiscal year 1988, $174 million represents extension of existing programs—the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program and FEMA's Emergency Food and Shelter Program.

We also authorize new funds for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Programs of emergency shelter grants, transitional housing, handicapped housing, supplemental assistance, and section 8 housing. Health care services, mental health services, community mental health demonstration projects and alcohol and drug abuse demonstration projects in the Department of Health and Human Services are also increases and directed toward the homeless population.

Several important changes are made to the Food Stamp Program—the basic insurance policy guaranteeing adequate nutrition to all in our society. These changes to the household definition, expedited eligibility, earned income deduction, shelter deduction, vendor payments and information on food stamp availability are intended to prevent individuals from becoming homeless and grant immediate availability to food to those who are already homeless and who are going hungry. As I stated earlier, we also reauthorize a program which I had the privilege to help formulate—the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, or TEFAP.

Finally the bill also provides job training for homeless adults, education for homeless children and directs the Veterans' Administration to provide more assistance to homeless

veterans in addition to authorizing additional resources for chronically mentally ill veterans and for the conversion of underutilized space to domiciliary beds.

Mr. President, I am proud of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers in the Congress for uniting to address the crisis of the homeless in America. While it might have been easier to simply lift our eyesight above the problem, the results of this legislation will help those who are unable to help themselves, and will truly be a credit to this Congress.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are able to bring to the Senate floor today the conference report on the Homeless Relief Act. This legislation is now appropriately renamed the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, in honor of our late colleague in the House who worked on this issue as well as many other issues affecting the welfare of American citizens.

On these warm summer days, it is, perhaps, easy to allow concern for the homeless to slip from the forefront of our thoughts. We do not have daily reports of human beings without shelter from the winter cold. But it is important to remember that they have not gone from the streets of our cities and rural areas; that food lines not only continue to exist, but grow longer; and that winter will come again.

This conference report represents an opportunity to make a concrete difference in the lives of those prople who, without the programs provided in this bill, face the prospect of a winter season without adequate shelter, food, education for their children, medical care, or job training which might improve their outlook for the future.

This legislation has been in the works since the earliest days of the 100th Congress. It recognizes the breadth of assistance necessary to deal with the problems of the homeless. It recognizes that we are not only talking about the deinstitutionalized mentally ill, and drug and alcohol abusers, but also about families—parents and children—who have been forced out of their homes because of difficult employment and economic conditions.

The Congress has not, in providing this assistance, addressed every aspect of this national problem. But I believe the conference report before us today makes a significant contribution to the combined Federal, State, and local efforts to alleviate the desperate circumstances faced by America's homeless.

Others of my colleagues will discuss the specifics of this agreement. I would like to use these few minutes to express my gratitude to the members of the original Democratic Working Group I appointed, who met with those Members on the other side of the aisle and developed the omnibus bill for introduction in the Senate.

The result of that effort was further refined by the work of five authorizing committees—Banking, Governmental Affairs, Agriculture, Labor, and Human Resources, and Veterans' Affairs—who translated the proposal into solid legislative products for Senate floor consideration. The hard work and sincere desire of all these Members, and their staffs, to alleviate the agonizing condition of the homeless in America, deserves commendation. I thank them and all my colleagues—especially Senator Cranston—for their attention to this very important issue. Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 8.

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. CRANSTON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge
Designation Act of 1987

Proceedings in the House

FRIDAY, *May 8, 1987.*

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2334) to change the name of the "Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge" to the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, first let me thank the House for its indulgence in breaking into the schedule for us to take care of the pending bill.

Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I will not object, and I take this time only to describe very briefly to the House the bill before us. This legislation, which was introduced today by all the members of the Connecticut delegation, renames the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge for STEWART B. MCKINNEY, our deceased colleague. This is one of the most appropriate memorials that we can make to STEWART MCKINNEY.

It is because of STEWART MCKINNEY that this wildlife refuge exists. He conceived of it, and he introduced the legislation to get it done. He fought for the money to pay for it, and within a 3-year period, unprecedented in the creation of such refuges, he brought it together.

When we dedicated the last piece of land that became part of this refuge, STEWART spoke with great pride about this accomplishment, and he said something that has always stuck with me. He said, "In public life there is little that one can do that is lasting."

But today we preserve forever a piece of America and a piece of Connecticut as a national wildlife refuge, and today

this House can join the Senate, which has already acted, in order to preserve STEWART B. MCKINNEY's memory with this piece of America that he preserved for all time.

Mr. Speaker, I know that many Members would like to speak on this matter, and I hope they will take the opportunity to revise and extend their remarks in the Record in support of this action which is so appropriate, but because of the time constraints, we can only have one other speaker on the matter, and I am proud to yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. Johnson).

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I rise in support of this legislation on behalf of myself and other Members of the Connecticut delegation.

STEWART MCKINNEY spent 7 years introducing and carrying the legislation that created this wildlife refuge through this House of Representatives because he knew how important it was to have a place where people could renew their spirit, renew their connection with the natural world, and draw strength and inspiration from nature.

The renaming of the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge is indeed a fitting tribute to a great Member of this body and a beloved Congressman from Connecticut.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation, H.R. 2334/S.1167 to rename the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge. I thank the Members of the Connecticut delegation for introducing this timely measure honoring our beloved colleague STEW MCKINNEY.

Mr. Speaker, as we support this measure, I join with my colleagues in mourning the passing of one of this body's most distinguished Members, the gentleman from Connecticut, the Honorable STEWART B. MCKINNEY and in expressing our condolences to his devoted wife and to his family.

The Congress and the Nation has lost a great public servant. Heaven's gain is most assuredly our loss. I know that I will sorely miss STEW MCKINNEY's leadership and counsel. He was a Member with whom I saw eye to eye on many important issues and was always available for help on any matter. STEW MCKINNEY and I worked very closely on many issues and I consider my relationship with him to be one of the highlights of my congressional career.

Mr. Speaker, Representative MCKINNEY's wish that the cause of his death be made public in hopes of raising the public's

consciousness regarding AIDS is indicative of his courageous character, his dedication to public service and to his fellow man.

I know that my colleagues are in full agreement when I say that STEW's courage is indeed an inspiration to us all. We will miss STEWART MCKINNEY's wisdom as we attempt to resolve the many problems confronting a nation that STEWART loved and to which he dedicated his life. Let us take this solemn occasion as an opportunity to rededicate ourselves to the cause which STEWART B. MCKINNEY so nobly and ably embodied, the service of our Nation and its people.

Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2334, a bill to change the name of the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge to the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.

Perhaps STEW MCKINNEY's most lasting achievement was his successful fight to create the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, preserving some of the last unspoiled coastline along the Connecticut shore. I believe that this legislation not only exemplifies STEW's commitment to the environment, but also his commitment to those who are less fortunate, and his dedication to creating a better quality of life for everyone. This legislation is a small token of our appreciation and recognition of the many great achievements of STEWART MCKINNEY.

STEW was a man of absolute compassion who lived a full life of achievement for our Nation. His leadership on the Banking Committee was critical in developing the Federal rescue packages that saved New York and the Chrysler Corp. He was a tireless fighter for the disadvantaged, from his efforts to assist the mentally ill, to his work for providing housing for all Americans.

I will always treasure STEW's friendship and generosity; he always went out of his way and extended himself to others. He was not just a friend however, he was a teacher. He lent me his advice on how to deal with constituents, colleagues, and how to set up the office. He showed me the ropes and what it means to be a truly effective Congressman.

Perhaps STEW's greatest lesson was how to deal with people. It did not matter if a person was a Republican, Democrat, or Independent. STEW was not one to let a difference of opinion affect his opinion of others. He respected the views of all and always debated the issues fairly and responsibly.

I would like to express my deepest condolence to STEWART's wife Lucie and their children. I hope that it gives them

strength in knowing that the Nation will also suffer in the loss of a great leader and compassionate teacher. We thank you, and we will miss you.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues from Connecticut in support of H.R. 2334, a bill to rename the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge to honor STEWART B. MCKINNEY, our beloved colleague.

STEWART MCKINNEY's dedicated advocacy for the homeless and his enduring compassion were well known. Today, however, we honor Stewart McKinney's concern for the environment and recognize his effectiveness as a skillful negotiator on a wide range of causes. The Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, in southwestern Connecticut, is a major breeding ground for many rare species of birds and STEWART successfully led a 3-year fight to preserve this area.

I feel it is appropriate to pay homage to this compassionate, hard-working Representative by renaming the Coastal National Wildlife Refuge for STEWART MCKINNEY. His memory will be preserved as a symbol of his dedication to the beauty and sanctity of our environment.

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 2334

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge Designation Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. NAME CHANGE OF THE REFUGE.

The Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, as established by Public Law 98-548, is hereby redesignated as the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge".

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO THE SECRETARY.

In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to provide such modifications to maps, signs, and other references and structures to properly reflect such redesignation.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO ACCEPT FUTURE MEMORIALS.

The Secretary is authorized to accept future memorials to be placed in the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge describing the contributions of STEWART B. MCKINNEY to the Nation.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 1167) to change the name of the "Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge" to the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Murtha). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge Designation Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. NAME CHANGE OF THE REFUGE.

The Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, as established by Public Law 98-548, is hereby redesignated as the "STEWART B. MCKINNEY National Wildlife Refuge".

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO THE SECRETARY.

In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to provide such modifications to maps, signs, and other references and structures to properly reflect such redesignation.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO ACCEPT FUTURE MEMORIALS.

The Secretary is authorized to accept future memorials to be placed in the STEWART B. MCKINNEY National Wildlife Refuge describing the contributions of STEWART B. MCKINNEY to the Nation.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 2334) was laid on the table.

Proceedings in the Senate

FRIDAY, *May 8, 1987.*

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, I send a bill to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1167) to change the name of the "Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge" to the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this bill has been cleared on this side of the aisle. There is no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be considered as having been read the second time at length, and the Senate will proceed to its consideration.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, very briefly, again I think that the proper way to recognize Congressman MCKINNEY would not be with some inanimate bricks and mortar but, rather, in the life of the wildlife refuge which he set up by Federal legislation several years ago.

That refuge has been called the Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge. This legislation would now call it the Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge.

I introduce this legislation on behalf of Senator Christopher Dodd of Connecticut. I know it has the unanimous backing of the Connecticut congressional delegation in the House and of the Governor of the State of Connecticut.

I would hope that this living tribute to a very alive person would be deliberated and passed by this body today.

Mr. President, I realize that this is an extraordinary measure, but then he was an extraordinary person.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1167) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1167

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge Designation Act of 1987".

SEC. 2. NAME CHANGE OF THE REFUGE.

The Connecticut Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, as established by Public Law 98-548, is hereby redesignated as the "Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Rufuge".

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO THE SECRETARY.

In order to carry out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to provide such modifications to maps, signs, and other references and structures to properly reflect such redesignation.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO ACCEPT FUTURE MEMORIALS.

The Secretary is authorized to accept future memorials to be placed in the STEWART B. MCKINNEY National Wildlife Refuge describing the contributions of STEWART B. MCKINNEY to the Nation.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Newspaper Tributes

The Telegram
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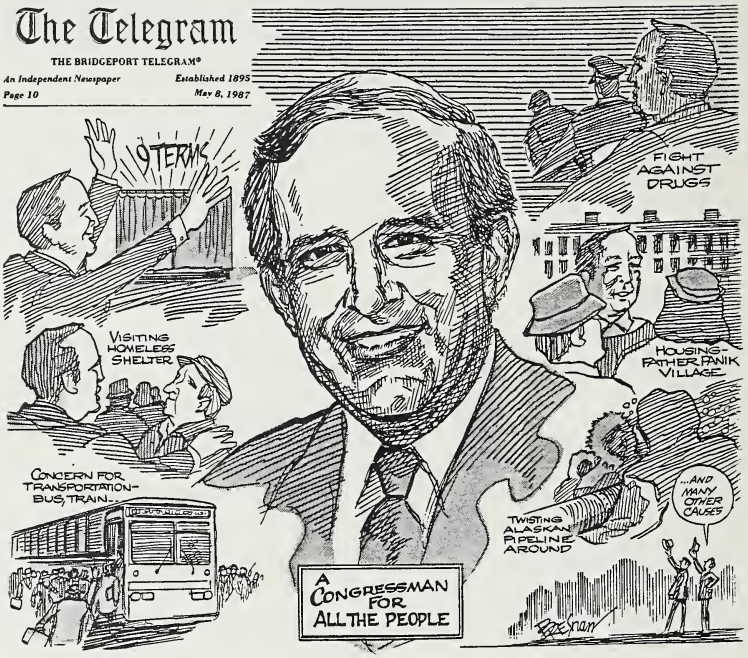

[From the Bridgeport (CT) Telegram, May 8, 1987]

Congressman McKinney Dies

Republican Congressman Stewart Brett McKinney, who represented Connecticut's Fourth District for more than 17 years, died Thursday at 3:35 p.m. from pneumonia brought on by AIDS contracted from a blood transfusion, his office said.

Diane Brockett, spokesman for the congressman, said there was evidence that McKinney, 56, contracted Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome from blood transfusions he received in 1979 while undergoing heart bypass surgery.

According to a statement issued by his office, quoting McKinney's personal physician, Dr. Cesar Caceres, the congressman had tested positive for HTLB–III, the virus that produces AIDS, 18 months ago.

"I believe that McKinney contracted the disease from the many blood transfusions he received while undergoing multiple heart-bypass surgery in 1979. This was during the window period between 1978 and the spring of 1985 when no testing of blood bank donors for HTLV–III was done." Caceres said in the statement.

Caceres said that McKinney was not diagnosed as having developed AIDS until after he entered the Washington Hospital Center on April 22.

According to the statement, the congressman said he wanted the cause of his death known after he died, "in the hopes that this information might help others to deal with what is becoming a national crisis. However, he asked me not to release any information until that time so that he and his family could deal with his passing privately," Caceres said.

Most victims of AIDS have been homosexual men and intravenous drug users.

Brockett, when asked if the congressman had had homosexual contacts said, "Not that I know of."

McKinney was cremated in Washington D.C. Thursday night, "as per his wishes," Brockett said, adding that funeral arrangements are incomplete, but services will be conducted in Connecticut.

She said McKinney's staff will stay on to serve the constituents until a special election is called within 90 days by Governor William A. O'Neill.

Brockett said she doubted McKinney's wife Lucie would take over. "She is devoted to Connecticut, her children and her horses," said Brockett.

The governor ordered flags in the state flown at half staff until completion of the McKinney funeral rites.

No consideration has been given to setting a date for an election to fill the vacancy, O'Neill said. By law, the governor is empowered to designate the day of election provided sufficient time is left for election procedures, including nominating activities and primaries.

Officials in Hartford said the governor could delay a vacancy election until this year's November municipal balloting.

Meanwhile, under federal law, McKinney's congressional office will be run by the Office of the U.S. House Clerk. Under normal procedures, the same staff is retained and business is handled during the interim period under the aegis of the House Clerk.

The nine-term congressman was admitted to the Washington Hospital Center on April 22 for tests, suffering from gastroenteritis, caused by food poisoning contracted while on vacation in Florida, said Brockett. He also suffered from an upper respiratory infection and acute bronchitis.

He was placed on a respirator, then taken off it on April 27 after he began to improve. Then last Wednesday, McKinney's doctors thought his respiratory tract infection was clearing up, but when he had difficulty breathing, he was placed back on a respirator. McKinney had been heavily sedated and on the equipment since that time, Brockett said.

McKinney, one of the wealthiest congressmen in Connecticut, lived in the Greens Farms section of Westport. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on January 30, 1931, the son of the late James Polk and Clare Brett McKinney.

He is survived by his wife of 37 years, the former Lucie Cunningham; two sons, Stewart Jr., of Fairfield, and John of Westport; three daughters, Lucie McKinney Corsini of Fairfield, Jean McKinney Robinson of Buffalo, N.Y., and Elizabeth McKinney Gaeta, of Raleigh, N.C., and by three grandchildren.

McKinney was a member of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and was a ranking member of its Housing and Community Development Subcommittee.

He also served on the House subcommittees on Economic Stabilization and Financial Institutions. He was the ranking member of the District of Columbia Committee and served on the subcommittees on Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations.

Educated in Fairfield public schools, Kent School and Princeton University, he also received a B.A. in American History in 1958 from Yale University. In 1951 he enlisted in the Air Force and was honorably discharged in 1955 with the rank of sergeant.

McKinney began his political career in 1966 when he was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly.

He was reelected in 1968 and was chosen as House Minority Leader. Before his election to Congress, McKinney was president of CMF Tires Inc., of Fairfield and was also a race car driver at one time. He also owned Lantern Point Real Estate Development in Washington, D.C.

In 1970, McKinney then ran for the 92nd Congress and was elected to the seat that was vacated that year by Lowell P. Weicker, who successfully ran for his first term in the U.S. Senate.

In 1979, he was elected by his colleagues to serve on the Steering Committee of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition. He was also the Treasurer of the New England Congressional Caucus and Co-Chairman of its Energy Task Force.

McKinney had a series of health problems over the years and, beginning in 1969, a case of hepatitis and mononucleosis forced him to drop out of the race for the GOP nomination and when he regained his health in 1970, he set out to run for congress.

Over the last decade he suffered two heart attacks, including one in the spring of 1976 and winter of 1978.

On January 2, 1979, he underwent a coronary bypass operation. While he was at home recovering from the surgery, he was sworn in for a fifth term.

The same year, McKinney escaped injury when a shot was fired at him on April 6, after two youths attempted to rob him about six blocks from the Capitol Building in Washington. Police at the time said McKinney refused the robbery demands of the youths, who then fled, firing one shot in his direction.

A heavy smoker, he had gone out to buy cigarettes and only had 75 cents in his pocket, he said at the time.

A man with a quick sense of humor, McKinney was also willing to share his views on almost any subject with any willing listeners.

He told a class at Notre Dame High School in Fairfield several years ago that he would not run for governor or senator because both jobs were "too ethereal" for his tastes. All a governor has to do, he added, "is count rubber bands and paper clips and fire people." Senators, he said, "worry about the atomic bomb, which you can't do anything about anyhow."

In May of 1979, after two heart attacks and arterial surgery and some misadventures in the realty field in Washington, the congressman retired his real estate shingle. "It's always been my hobby," he said at the time. "I don't play golf. I don't play tennis. I don't ride. I play bridge and I build buildings."

He said at the start of his campaign against former state Representative Christine M. Niedermeier that her challenge was the toughest he had faced in 10 years.

The chain-smoking congressman would casually work a room of supporters, making sure he said something to everyone, making jokes, and urging on his campaign workers. We won the election by 77,211 votes to 66,999, but was disgusted by the low turnout at the polls.

McKinney quit smoking when he had the heart bypass surgery, but he was unable to kick the habit for good. He also had bouts with pneumonia, psoriasis, and in November 1986, he was hospitalized for double pneumonia.

"I don't know how many packs of cigarettes he smoked a day," Brockett said. "It had gotten so that his smoking was constant. When he got chronic bronchitis, his voice sounded terrible."

McKinney was instrumental in securing the $22.5 million federal grant for the redevelopment of Father Panik Village in Bridgeport, a housing project that federal officials called one of the worst in the country.

Last February, McKinney co-sponsored a bill in an attempt to cut off aid to the Nicaraguan Contra rebels.

In April, McKinney testified in Hartford in favor of the so called "gay rights" bill, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual preference.

"I do not believe people should be discriminated against for their sexual preference any more than for their skin color or religious affiliation," he said.

In March, he argued with Bridgeport Mayor Thomas W. Bucci on the role of the suburbs in providing low-income housing.

The day before, an article he wrote for the Sunday Post criticized the Tax Reform Act of 1986, saying it will create a "double taxation" in all but five states. He introduced a bill to reinstate the deduction of state and local sales taxes from federal income taxes.

The liberal Republican helped the poor and often made visits to low-income housing projects such as Father Panik Village.

He visited the Prospect House shelter for homeless people on March 29, to try to aid the homeless in Fairfield County.

In 1978, while speaking to the Bridgeport Lions Club at the Three Door Restaurant, he made no attempt to ignore picketers who were protesting his stand on abortion.

He said at the time that although he was personally opposed to abortion, he thought it had been approved by the Supreme Court and should be available to all—both rich and poor.

In 1979, McKinney had looked toward running for the U.S. Senate in the 1980 election, but he later ruled himself out of the race on what he called strictly personal considerations and a preference for the lower chamber.

Also in that year he led several campaigns to help ease the winter fuel shortages in New England, including use of solar and nuclear energy as alternative sources, and a curb on exporting oil from Alaska to Japan.

And, he led efforts to strengthen federal aid programs that assisted cities whose economies suffered because of defense contract cutbacks during the administration of President Carter.

In 1980, McKinney defeated John A. Phillips, of Norwalk, by a vote of 120,519 to 73,127 for his sixth term. During the same year, he adopted a "new lifestyle" which consisted of a weight loss of 30 pounds and a diet of health food.

In December of 1980, McKinney was named as the one of the state's two representatives to the Northeast-Midwest Coalition, which was formed in 1976 to analyze the common problems of the region and to evaluate the regional impact of government programs on regional development.

In a speech on December 19, 1981, McKinney told the University of Bridgeport's Board of Associates that Fairfield County's urban housing problems were paramount, and the fates of the cities are linked to the neighboring towns.

"Bridgeport's problem, pure and simple, is image," he said. "The image of Bridgeport seen from the turnpike, notably factories, railroad facilities and oil tanks, conceals its true qualities."

He also cautioned against approaching city problems with a reliance on any federal programs.

In 1982, McKinney urged President Ronald Reagan to oppose any regulatory move to decontrol natural gas prices. And, he defeated Phillips again for his seventh term in the Fourth District. It was a much closer contest than the one in 1980.

He also pushed for passage of a bill which would make it easier for children fathered by American servicemen in southeast Asia to come to the United States.

At one time McKinney was accused of supporting Israel on one hand while he disapproved of the country's attacks on an Iraqi nuclear powerplant and the Lebanese invasion.

McKinney also urged congress to fight cuts in the federal education budget as proposed by President Reagan. "If the United States is to remain a credible and viable force in the world economy, our educational structure must be maintained," he said.

On July 29, 1982, Congress adopted a bill, co-authored by McKinney, which allowed bank holding companies to provide small firms with a range of services to aid in developing an export business, including financing and foreign market research.

And, McKinney put his support behind an effort to fight any attempts to block the conversion of the Marina Village apartments into a cooperative housing project.

The congressman was snubbed by the Westport Town Committee for a position on the local delegation to the State Republican Convention in July of 1982. He said at that time that he believed his support for Senator Lowell Weicker in his fight for the GOP nomination for re-election was the reason he was not choosen.

Also in 1982, McKinney supported Reagan's proposal that several programs be dropped from the federal budget and picked up by the states, but added that his main concern was that safeguards would be added to ensure that citizens are not shortchanged.

Later that year McKinney, along with U.S. Senator Christopher J. Dodd, D-Conn., fought with Reagan over the proposed budget for 1983 which featured heavy social service cuts but no defense budget cuts.

The congressman backed Remington Arms Products Inc., in its federal suit against North American Philips Corp. The suit charged that Philip's $2.1 million purchase of the trade name and electric shaver assets of Schick Inc., a Westport Firm, violated state and federal antitrust laws.

In the 1984 election, McKinney defeated John M. Orman by 96,000 votes to win his eighth term.

Also that year he joined 100 other members of congress in signing a discharge petition to force the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to release a portion of a tax bill which would revive the Connecticut Housing and Finance Authority mortgage program.

In 1984, McKinney was charged by the U.S. Department of Commerce with violating federal export laws by giving information about an American business to Kuwait.

[From the Bridgeport (CT) Telegram, May 8, 1987]

He Was Always There

Stewart B. McKinney was remembered by colleagues and politicians as a congressman of energy and loyalty with compassion for people and his district.

"He was always there," said Fairfield Republican First Selectman Jacquelyn C. Durrell. "I just loved him so much. When they made a Stewart B. McKinney they threw away the mold."

Durrell got her start in politics in 1965 as a housewife volunteering help in McKinney's unsuccessful challenge against Democratic First Selectman John J. Sullivan.

Sullivan, who in that race gave McKinney his only electoral defeat, said he became close friends with his Republican adversary and was saddened by the 4th District congressman's death.

"He was a personal guy," said Sullivan "I always thought he was honest, forthright, with zeal and enthusiasm for the job. He really liked it and put everything in it.

"I'm sorry to see him leave the scene. I think he had the confidence of the people and that is a great thing in public office."

Democratic Governor William A. O'Neill recalled their service together in the General Assembly. Both were members of the class of '67, a group of noteworthy freshmen who joined the Legislature that year.

"He was a very good friend of mine, although he was a representative from Fairfield and I was a Democrat from East Haddam. We always worked well together, and we always sat on the same side when it came to important issues," said O'Neill.

The governor characterized the nineterm congressman as "a very compassionate and committed legislator, politican and person."

"He always kept his word and his word was his bond. He was an honorable man and an honorable politican," said O'Neill.

McKinney was praised for balancing the contrary interests of his district: the pull of the wealthy Gold Coast areas of Fairfield County versus the urban problems and poverty of cities such as Bridgeport.

"(Consumer activist) Ralph Nader once said it was one of the most difficult congressional districts in the country," said Joseph McGee, administrative aide to McKinney from 1971 to 1978.

"It is a tough district: the very wealthy versus the very poor," he said."He lived under the tension. He had to think through the issues and never just went with party. As young people down there we really admired him. You really brought into the whole thing as public service, explaning your vote."

"Stewart was a friend of the city of Bridgeport," said Democratic Mayor Thomas W. Bucci.

"He represented Bridgeport as if he were a resident of the city and it is going to be a great loss to the city."

Bucci said he felt the congressman truly felt the problems of the city "and translated that into action," by obtaining the $22 million grant to rebuild the Father Panik Village housing project, as one example.

Recently, the pair had a sharp dispute over the issue of affordable housing, but Bucci said no personal animosity developed.

He explained that after a meeting in his office—initiated by McKinney—the pair agreed to disagree, "but to remain personal friends. Stewart had a personality that you could have no hard feelings and especially when you consider what he has done for the city of Bridgeport."

Charles B. Tisdale, a longtime community activist and politican in Bridgeport and currently the Bucci administration's director of Policy and Development, said McKinney's commitment to the poor stood out in his mind.

"He didn't do it for political advantage, he did it because he was a caring person," said Tisdale.

McKinney's staff were as much friends as employees.

"I didn't consider him a boss, I considered him a friend," said Betsee Osbourne, the state GOP's vice chairman and longtime political operative on the congressman's behalf. "Working for him was wonderful. I didn't always agree with him, but loved him as a person."

Sally Bolster, another longtime aide, also considered McKinney a friend over boss. "We were all friends," she said of the staff. "It wasn't the typical employer-employee relationship. Stewart only hired friends."

As a result, the staff didn't mind working long and hard for him—in most cases the staff was just as committed to the congressman's ideas as the congressman was himself, she said.

Republican U.S. Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Greenwich, who preceded McKinney to the 4th District seat, called him "a very kind man. . . A voice of compassion was stilled today. Many loved him. More will miss him."

"In an age of slick politics and empty promises, Stew McKinney was the genuine article: a public servant who was as much at home in a housing project as a corporate boardroom," said U.S. Senator Christoper J. Dodd, D-Conn. McKinney's "wit and passion were powerful instruments for decency, fairness and common sense. He was one of a kind."

U.S. Representative Sam Gejdenson, D-Conn., introduced a resolution on the House floor Thursday saying he and his colleagues had learned of McKinney's death "with profound sorrow."

"This is a body that often breaks down into a partisan battle, a body that oftentimes we move at such a rapid pace that we don't often spend time with our friends," Gejdenson said. "For those of us in the Connecticut delegation, Stewart was a friend."

"When I first came to Congress, Stewart was like a big brother," said U.S. Representative Nancy L. Johnson, R-Conn. "He found me a place to live, held

a reception to introduce me to my colleagues, and he sent me a fine legislative aide. He has been a good friend and counselor."

U.S. Representative Barbara B. Kennelly, D-Conn., sand McKinney had "served his state and nation long and well. I knew him as a dedicated fighter for the people he represents and as a profoundly decent human being."

McKinney "was loved in the district and loved in the state by Democrats and Republicans," sand U.S. Representative John Rowland, R-Conn. "It didn't really matter that much."

U.S. Representative Bruce Morrison, D-Conn., called him "a colleague whom we so respected, whether we agreed or disagreed."

[From the Bridgeport (CT) Telegram, May 8, 1987]

THROUGH THE YEARS—HIGHLIGHTS OF STEWART B. MCKINNEY'S LIFE

January 30, 1931—Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of the late James Polk and Clare Brett McKinney.

Attended Fairfield public schools, Kent School and Princeton and Yale universities.

1966—Wins a seat to the Connecticut House of Representatives.

1968—Re-elected to the state House and chosen to serve as minority leader.

1970—Runs for 92nd Congress and is elected to a seat vacated by Lowell P. Weicker.

Jan. 2, 1979—Undergoes coronary bypass operation.

1980—Defeats John A. Phillips of Norwalk for a sixth term. Phillips rose to fame for learning to make atomic bombs from information obtained in public libraries.

1982—Defeats Phillips again for a seventh term.

1984—Defeats John W. Orman, a political science professor at Fairfield University, by 96,000 votes for his eighth term.

1986—Defeats state Representative Christine M. Niedermeier by about 10,000 votes.

April 22, 1987—Enters the Washington Medical Center, following a severe bout of gastroenteritis, bronchitis and an upper respiratory infection. His is later diagnosed as having developed Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

May 7, 1987—STEWART BRETT MCKINNEY, 56, died at 3:35 p.m. from pneumocystis pneumonia brought on by AIDS, which he had contracted from a blood transfusion.

[From the Sunday Post (Bridgeport, CT), May 10, 1987]

A LOOK BACK AT A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

(By Gerald J. McKiernan)

It was John Dempsey who gave STEWART MCKINNEY his first big break in politics. At least, that's how John Bailey saw it.

It was early in 1969, MCKINNEY, a little-known second-termer in the state House of Representatives, had just been catapulted into the position of House Minority Leader, a move engineered by Fred Biebel of Stratford, who went on

to become Republican State Chairman, and John Hughes, another Stratfordite, who was also a state representative at the time. They saw McKinney as an up-and-comer, and how right they were, but even they never dreamed of the help they'd get from an unexpected source.

Early in his term, McKinney was invited to make a political speech in Greenwich, not an uncommon experience for a newly elected House Republican leader. As he recalled it later, the speech wasn't much, either, made up of basic boiler-plate rhetoric railing against the Democrats in Hartford who, he said, were playing fast and loose with the taxpayers' money.

But, that was not quite how the local newspaper played it. According to the Greenwich Time, McKinney called Governor John N. Dempsey a "thief." While I would not question the credibility of the long-forgotten reporter, I believed Stewart when he said he didn't say it—for two reasons: He never did have a bad word to say about anybody, and, if you called John Dempsey a "thief" no one would believe it, since he was probably the most honest elected official the state has ever known.

Dempsey, however, was livid. He summoned McKinney to his office and, in full view of the State Capitol press corps, gave this political neophyte a tongue-lashing he would not soon forget, all the time wagging his finger in McKinney's face. As the finger wagged, the cameras flashed.

Leaving, Charlie Morse of The Hartford Courant ran into Bailey, the Democratic State Chairman, who was shaking his head in disbelief. Puzzled, Morse asked why. Bailey said Dempsey had just committed an uncharacteristic political blunder. "Nobody ever heard of this guy and, now, his picture is going to be on the front page of every newspaper in the state in the morning." And, indeed, it was. Bailey knew the political value of name recognition, and one of the best-known Democrats in state politics had just given that intangible to a Republican unknown.

And that was the beginning. McKinney was soon being touted as the Republican candidate for governor in 1970 but, as the spring of that year unfolded, it was not coincidence that within days of one another, former Congressman Tom Meskill announced his candidacy for governor. Fairfield County's Lowell Weicker said he'd run for the U.S. Senate, and Stewart rounded it out by announcing he'd run for Weicker's 4th Congressional District seat.

It was a strong ticket and, in November, all three won. As time passed, McKinney would be mentioned often as a candidate for governor and U.S. Senator, but it wasn't just fate that caused him to stay in the House. He loved it; it became his life.

He went on to serve eight-plus terms and, as Fairfield County records go, his length of service was second only to Schuyler Merritt, a nine-term member for whom the parkway is named.

As he began to win election after election, we would share our amusement over those political pundits who would write off the victories as an obvious occurrence in a "solid Republican district." In fact, at the time, the registration in the district was evenly split among Republicans, Democrats and Independents. As Stewart would say, "Toby Moffett's got more Republicans than I do."

Also, before Stewart first won in 1970, the six previous elections in the 4th Congressional District had been evenly split, the Democrats winning the three, and the Republicans, three.

And then there was the canard that the Democratic Party never put forward its strongest candidates against McKinney. In the 10 years I was with Stewart, I didn't think so.

Roy Daly of Fairfield had had a record of singular accomplishment as a U.S. attorney and he is now a distinguished jurist on the Connecticut bench. Jim McLaughlin of Bridgeport was the Deputy Majority Leader of the state House of Representatives when he ran against STEWART and had the strong support of the State Democratic Party. Jim Kellis, a successful businessman from Fairfield, had had a notable career in the service of this country during and after World War II. Mike Morgan was a prominent member of the Stamford business community who we feared would erode the support we had built in the western part of the county and John Phillips of Norwalk had gained national prominence for his A-bomb experiments while a student at Princeton.

MCKINNEY won his elections not because of weak candidates but because he worked hard and provided good constituent service. He leaves not a solidly Republican district but a MCKINNEY district.

A self-described Rockefeller Republican, he initially joined the moderate wing of his party in the House in 1971 but as time went on, he became more liberal and as such, became a minority within a majority. But even with those odds stacked against him, he sure could get things done.

He took on the big issues and the small and fought for whatever he thought was right. In the early '70s, when New York City floundered, it was STEWART MCKINNEY whose legislative package helped that city put its financial house in order. When the Chrysler Corporation was on its knees, it was STEWART MCKINNEY who came to the rescue and you can check that out with Lee Iaccoca. He became deeply concerned with the nation's energy crisis and authored legislation prohibiting the export of Alaskan oil. He believed U.S. energy resources should be used by Americans. His motivation of the Alaskan oil issue was national in nature but, by a quirk of fate, the Alaskan oil he saved was ultimately refined and used to heat homes in Bridgeport. His heart went out to the abandoned children of U.S. servicemen who had served in Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Cambodia, and he convinced Congress to give these less fortunate youngsters preferential immigration treatment.

He also took on less popular causes, but only on behalf of those who could not help themselves. In 1972, when Richard Nixon was at the height of his power, STEWART said amnesty should be granted to those who had resisted the draft and refused to serve in Vietnam. Some called him anti-American at the time, a specious charge against a Korean War Air Force veteran. It was no small solace to him when, four years later, another Republican president, Gerald Ford, granted that amnesty he had called for at a less popular time.

He spoke out against a social theorist's view of what became known as deinstitutionalization, a program which allowd the release of physically able but psychologically troubled mental patients. He joined the war against drugs early, seeking more federal funds for treatment and prevention, and, as one of his last causes, he secured passage of legislation which would provide relief for the homeless. In the last few years, he also sought ways to combat the disease which took his life, AIDS.

But when asked about his proudest achievements, he would point to his service on the House Banking Committee's Housing Subcommittee, which allowed him to help create thousands of housing units in Fairfield County and hundreds of thousands across the country. He steadfastly believed that it was every American's right to have a roof over his or her head.

He would also point to the legislation which turned Chimmon Island into a wildlife preserve. He told me there are few things in life you can do that will last forever and this is one that will.

Some, who did not know him, may have thought him to be a rich man from Fairfield. He was not a rich man; his wife, Lucie, had the money, a fact she

was happy to point out in the middle of a debate McKinney was having with his Democratic opponent in 1978. It startled the crowd but only endeared Lucie more to those who worked for Stewart and knew her to be a resolute and compassionate woman. She was not flaunting her wealth; she was protecting her husband.

And, although he lived in Westport these last few years, his roots were in Fairfield, but there was never any doubt that his heart was in Bridgeport. He called it "my city." He bled when it bled and rejoiced when it succeeded. He paid considerable heed to the rest of the district but Bridgeport always came first.

He was a wonderful man to have known personally. I never felt I worked "for" him; at best, I worked "with" him and at most, I was his friend, a friendship I valued and will always treasure.

Last week, I was in his office and among the many awards which adorned the walls, one caught my eye. It had been presented to him a few years ago by the Judeo-Christian Womens' Association. The inscription read, "The just shall be an everlasting remembrance." He was that and I will always remember him.

[From the Manchester (NH) Union Leader, May 12, 1987]

Compassion

(By Jim Flannegan)

Who was Stewart B. McKinney and why should his recent death be of interest to the people of New Hampshire?

Well, to read most news reports concerning the 56-year-old Connecticut congressman's death of AIDS (technically pneumocystis pneumonia), one would think that the salient point is that McKinney is the first member of Congress to succumb to that fatal disease. Or that, as the Washington Post reports, quoting sources on Capitol Hill and in the homosexual community, McKinney had homosexual relationships that even his wife does not deny. To be sure, this is legitimate news and the information deserves publication.

But somehow we think the big news of McKinney's life is that, as Vice President George Bush put it, he was "one of the most dedicated, diligent and compassionate congressmen to have served in Washington." President Reagan called him a "forceful advocate for the causes in which he believed."

It is typical of that compassion and relentless advocacy that McKinney *wanted* the cause of his death to be known—in the words of his physician—"in hopes that this information might help others to deal with what is becoming a national crisis."

It was this same compassion that caused McKinney to pursue so diligently, albeit unsuccessfully, the cause of legalizing marijuana for use as an antiemetic in the treatment of cancer patients experiencing the debilitating effects of chemotherapy.

It was McKinney's work in Congress that helped inspire the New Hampshire Legislature's approval of the legalization of marijuana for certain medical (not recreational) purposes, a concept subsequently endorsed by the National Association of Attorneys General.

Nevertheless, not a single New Hampshire physician has acted in the spirit of McKinney's compassionate efforts and the New Hampshire General Court's pace-setting legislation of 1981 and subsequent petition to Congress to

remove the unnecessary federal restrictions that make it difficult to put the state law into effect.

Not one Granite State doctor or group of doctors has participated in the Food and Drug Administration testing program for patients undergoing chemotherapy, even though specially cultivated marijuana (as well as THC capsules) are supplied free of charge under the federal guidelines.

Compassion is fine, it seems, when it's in the abstract and isn't too much bother.

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